The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIUS TRAGEDY.

ADDITIONAL ADVICES IN RELATION TO THE AFFAIR.

SPANISH BARBARITIES—WHAT IS BEING DONE AT WASHINGTON—ACTIVE NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The telegraphic and other intelligence subjoined gives all that is publicly known up to this moment in relation to Cuban affairs. So far as our advices from Havana are concerned, there is little that is new. Private advices received in this office from official sources in that city, are to the effect that no information has been received there from Santiago de Cuba later than the 10th inst. All that had been received is already known to the public. Our Washington dispatches give a complete and succinct account of past relations with the island authorities, which will be found interesting at this time. It will be noted that in all departments of the United States naval service the utmost activity prevails. The disused iron-clads and monitors are being rapidly fitted for service, officers are assigned to them, and the scattered vessels of the North Atlantic squadron are ordered to concentrate, previous to a start for Cuban waters. It will also be seen that British men-of-war are repairing to the Cuban coast. From these and other indications, it may be surmised that the Government considers that the time for words has passed, and that for action has come.

THE EXECUTIONS.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF THE FIFTY-SEVEN ADDITIONAL CAPTIVES NOT CONFIRMED—A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The report received from Cienfuegos that fifty-seven more of the Virginius' prisoners had been executed is not confirmed by later advices from Santiago.

The following dispatch has been made public here:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 12.—There have been no further developments. The man-of-war Isabella la Catolica has arrived here to convey the Virginius to Havana. The attitude of the authorities is unyielding. They insist on their perfect right to dispose of the Virginius as a pirate in accordance with international law, and that no one has a right to interfere with them. There have been no more executions, but the trials are proceeding. The British man-of-war Niobe is still here. It is reported that correspondence is going on between her Captain and Gov. Burriel about the British and other foreign subjects captured on the Virginius. There are rumors that an American corvette, from Aspinwall, and another from Key West, are on the way here.

REPORTED BARBARITIES OF THE SPANIARDS—THE HEADS OF THE EXECUTED CARRIED ON PIKES.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Kingston, Nov. 8, reporting the capture of the Virginius, and the execution of the four prominent patriots, says:

"It is rumored that Ryan and Varona not dying easily, a Spanish officer thrust his sword through Ryan's heart, and that the bloodthirsty mob severed the heads from the bodies, placed them on pikes, and marched through the city. The Virginius is reported sunk at St. Jago."

There is great excitement here, (Panama,) where Ryan was so well known.

NAVAL.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE WAY TO CUBA.

PANAMA, Nov. 9.—Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Niobe sailed from Jamaica for Cuba on the evening of the 6th.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 9.—It is reported that the United States steam-ship Wyoming will sail to-morrow from Aspinwall for Santiago de Cuba.

THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE RIGIDLY MAINTAINED—MANIFEST DESTINY—CUBAN BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There is no further official information concerning the Virginius affair or the complications that have arisen in consequence of it. The intentions of the Government are still unrevealed—indeed they are most carefully concealed. Members of Congress and Senators who are here fare no better in learning the determination of the Cabinet than the newspaper correspondents, except, perhaps, members of the Foreign Relations Committee. The remark of Secretary Belknap, while in New-York, as reported by THE TIMES, that members of the Cabinet were a unit, and if "the American people are not satisfied with the measures resolved upon at the meeting on Friday, to vindicate the national honor, they must be very hard to please," is the most direct reference to the proceedings of that meeting that has been made by a Cabinet officer. He remarked yesterday that he had found the feeling in New-York very strong, and the voice of the people seemed very warlike. He thought the wishes of the people would be satisfied. He says: "The War Department is ready, whenever called upon, or authorized by Congress to go ahead. We could get all the volunteers needed at a moment's notice." He said no action had actually been taken by the department with reference to this matter, except to strengthen Fort Jefferson. In the midst of all the warlike preparations of the navy, and the general discussion of war and its effects and results, it is curious to note that nobody here professes to expect war.

POSSIBLE RESULTS TO CUBA.

It is expected that important results to Cuba will be ultimately caused by the present Spanish complications, and that in some manner the atrocities of the Spaniards in Cuba will be made to cease. It is not believed among the people one meets here that Spain can or will pretend to oppose any measure our Government may decide necessary to secure peace in the island and safety for American citizens and property, and the abolition of slavery. Any measure which can stop the slave and coolie trade and destroy slavery in the island will take away the powers of the tyrannical masters of Cuba, and drive most of them from its soil. It is quite possible that the enforcement of Spain's promises of emancipation may be insisted on by the United States. There is a rumor gaining some currency, and nobody knows how it originated, that the Government foresees, as a result of the action to be taken, the final cession of Cuba to this country, and the fulfillment of "manifest destiny" in regard to all the West Indies. The rumor is current enough to be made the basis of a sensational dispatch, and doubtless will be by somebody.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The greatest activity continues at the Navy Department, and all the details of making ready and dispatching vessels are overlooked and assisted from here. Secretary Robeson was away to-day, and Commodore Ammen was in charge of the department, but not with power to act officially in the Secretary's place. The Secretary is expected here day after to-morrow.

CUBAN BONDS.

Several Cuban sympathizers have gone from here to New-York, to attend the Cuban meeting. Cubans in this country seem to be acting with their customary indiscretion, as they have brought out some of the Cuban bonds that have been stored away in secret places since Gen. Butler tried to find them on "Newspaper row," a few years ago. It is positively stated that these old bonds have, within a day or two, been offered here for various considerations.

PAST SPANISH OUTRAGES—THE SPEAKMAN AND WYETH MURDERS, AND THE ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—On the 3d of July, 1869, information was received at the Department of State from Dr. Phillips, Vice-Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, that Charles Speakman, a citizen of the United States, had, against his will, been forced to accompany an expedition against Cuba, in the Grapeshot, and had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities as a non-combatant, had been cruelly murdered with a formality of trial that amounted only to a farce. A few days afterward another dispatch was received containing an account of the execution of Albert Wyeth, another American citizen, under circumstances of barbarity and cruelty. The conclusion of Admiral Hoff, who went to Santiago de Cuba to make a thorough investigation of these cases, was that these men were cruelly murdered, owing entirely to the weakness of the Spanish official at that city in yielding to the demands of the Catalan Volunteers, and in misconstruing or acting upon the cruel decree of the 24th of March, 1869.

REPARATION DEMANDED.

In this opinion, and in the forcible language in which it was expressed, the President fully concurred, and Gen. Sickles was accordingly instructed to demand of the Spanish Government full reparation to the families or representatives of Speakman and Wyeth for their murder by the Spanish authorities, so far as pecuniary compensation could make reparation therefor. It is not known outside of official circles whether any such reparation has yet been made.

THE BARBAROUS WARFARE PROTESTED AGAINST.

Secretary Fish also instructed Gen. Sickles in the following language: "You will also, in the name of the President, solemnly protest against any longer carrying on this war in Cuba in this barbarous way. For now nearly a year the insurgents have maintained themselves against all the forces which Spain and the Catalan Volunteers have been able to put into the field against them. In the judgment of the President, in which I believe the whole civilized world will concede, the time has come when this struggle should be carried on in a more humane way. To shoot prisoners of war simply because they are taken with arms in their hands is not in accordance with the customs of the Christian world. This country is deeply interested in the proper solution of this question. Our relations with Cuba are so many and so intimate that we cannot regard this struggle in all its details with anything but intense interest. Our earnest wish has been and is to do our whole duty as a neutral nation toward Spain in this controversy. Feeling that we have done so, that under circumstances of peculiar difficulty we have enforced our laws and maintained our neutrality, we think that we have the right on our part to insist that Spain shall carry on this war hereafter in a manner more in accordance with the humane and Christian spirit of the age.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.

In the report of Admiral Porter, made to the Navy Department two years ago on the general condition of our navy, he said: "In two years the navy will actually be less than it was at that time by ten efficient vessels, carrying 128 guns, and there is not one ship building to supply their places. Under the stand-still system we must lose our naval prestige sooner or later. As far as it goes our little navy does its work bravely, but it looks very inefficient compared with the average navies of Europe. As regards the *personnel* of the navy I feel at liberty to assert that no service possesses a more intelligent set of officers than our own.

THE WORCESTER.

A HEAVY GALE AT NORFOLK, VA.—THE STEAMER SHIPPING AMMUNITION NOTWITHSTANDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 17.—It is blowing a very heavy gale here to-night, and there is no communication with the Worcester. It has been raining all day, but the taking of ammunition on board has proceeded. Unless the increased violence of the wind induces a change of orders the Worcester will move out to Vue de L'Eau to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and there await more favorable weather.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD — WORK UPON THE IRON-CLADS—VISIT OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The feeling of indignation caused by the terrible atrocities at Santiago de Cuba has nowhere exerted a more potent influence than in this city. At the Cuban head-quarters the hostile spirit runs high, and preparations are in active progress for a mass-meeting this week. The Cuban element is strong here, and if the matter takes a tangible form, there is no doubt that substantial aid will be furnished from this quarter.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The work of preparation for any contingency which may arise is rapidly progressing at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. At this important naval post of the Government, the work of fitting out vessels for sea is proceeding with unremitting energy. In every department of this station the entire force of workmen is engaged, and the orders from Washington are to the effect that operations must be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. These orders are being fulfilled, for the place now presents a livelier scene of bustle and activity than has been noticed for years past. More than 700 men are engaged upon the vessels lying here. It is believed that a large additional force will soon be engaged, for even now the powers of the present workmen are being taxed severely. They were compelled to work on Sunday from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. The Manhattan has, at last, been thoroughly overhauled and equipped for service, and it is probable that she will sail to-morrow. She is one of the most efficient iron-clads in the service. She has her coal and stores on board, as well as her crew, and only awaits the arrival of several of her officers. The Pinto is likewise nearly in a condition for sea. She is one of the largest and fastest steam-tugs in the navy. She is provided with four 9-inch Parrott guns, and she will be used as a dispatch-boat between Havana and Key West. She has been coaled and provisioned, and will leave port in company with the Manhattan. The screw-steamer Canandaigua has been completely overhauled, and is almost ready for sea. Her boilers have been repaired, and her interior arrangements properly adjusted, and it is thought that she will sail for Key West by the end of the week. The Terror, a double-turreted monitor, lying at League Island, will be brought to the Navy-yard in a few days, in a proper condition for service. She went out of commission June last, but she will probably be made use of in case of an emergency.

VISIT OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

This morning at 11 o'clock Secretary of the Navy Robeson made an official visit to the yard, accompanied by the chief officers of all the naval departments, including Commodore W. Reynolds, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Capt. Daniel Ammear, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. Jeffries, of the Bureau of Ordnance; M. W. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering; and Ex-Secretary Borie, Joseph Bullock, and several other prominent Philadelphians. The Secretary was received with the usual honors, the marines being drawn up in full uniform, and a salute of fifteen guns being fired. The party proceeded to League Island, where a thorough inspection of the monitors lying at that station was made. The following iron-clads were examined: Algoma, Napa, Canonicus, Nansett, Catskill, Otsego, Cohoes, Piscataqua, Passaic, Jason, Puritan, Kona, Lehigh, Suncook, Minnetonka, Terror, Wyandotte, Modoc, Nahant and Yazoo. Upon their return, late this afternoon, the party inspected the work at the Navy-yard. The report that an increase in the number of workmen would be required has been spread all over the city, and this morning numerous groups of discharged employes were to be seen in the vicinity of the yard. A large supply of ordnance stores arrived this morning from the Washington Navy-yard to supply the vessels now being made ready for sea.

THE IRON-CLAD CANONICUS TO BE PUT IN REPAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 17.—Orders have been received from Washington at the Harlan and Hollingsworth Ship-yard, to make all possible haste with the repairs to the iron-clad Canonicus, which has been lying at that yard for some time. A large force will go to work on her night and day, with the purpose of having her ready for duty in two weeks.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Lieut. James H. Dayton, Midshipmen Chas. E. Vreeland, T. G. C. Salter, Geo. F. W. Holman, and John P. J. Augur are ordered to the Powhatan. Midshipman A. C. Dillingham is ordered to temporary duty on board the Powhatan, and upon falling in with the commandant of the North Atlantic Station, to report for such duty as he may assign him. Midshipman J. W. Blane is detached from the Ossipee and placed on sick leave.

AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Greater activity was displayed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday than at any time since the excitement occasioned by the Spanish outrages at Santiago de Cuba commenced. The statement published in THE TIMES that an additional force would be taken on yesterday drew a large crowd of unemployed men to the vicinity of the Navy-yard gate as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. Five hundred of these men were taken on and put to work at once. Four hundred more will be added to the working force this morning. Any one who has visited the Navy-yard in ordinary times and noted the lethargic movements of the workmen would be convinced that nothing less than a patriotic enthusiasm could have brought about the busy scene of yesterday. It is quite true that many of the men have been a long time out of employment, and having felt the pinches of poverty, are inclined to work with a will, but it is also true that the officers are full of a warlike enthusiasm, and that the workmen have caught something of the spirit from those in command. It is certain that the men require less watching to keep them at their work than they ever did before. The officers in command are reticent as to what orders they have received from Washington, but it would appear from the movements in the yard that no time is to be lost in getting every ship at the station into fighting shape. At 3:30 o'clock the Juniata, having all her coal and stores on board, steamed out into the stream, where her powder was shipped from lighters. She will probably sail this morning. The Colorado is at the repair-dock, and a large force of men are getting her ready for sea. It will be three weeks at least before she can sail. Her sister ship, the Minnesota, has been "housed" for some time. Men were set to work yesterday to tear off the roofing. She, too, will be ready in about three weeks. The turret-monitor Roanoke had her fires lighted yesterday, and her machinery overhauled. The flag-ship Frolic ran up to the yard during the day to take in some stores. Men are still at work on the Spanish frigate Arapiles. The Swatara has a large force employed on her but will not be ready to sail for at least two months. Men were employed yesterday in getting out timber for new vessels, and work was resumed on a sloop of war commenced last June. During the day the freight steamer Neptune, from Boston, came into the navy-yard, her deck swarming with sailors. It proved that the men were those drafted from Boston navy-yard for Brooklyn, and included 186 men, under command of Lieut. J. G. Eaton. A Navy-yard tugboat took them off and shipped them on board the Vermont. Prior to their arrival there were only about 180 men on board the Vermont, of whom fifty-three were drafted to the Benicia, five to the Wyoming, fifty-five to the Juniata, two to the Manhattan, and twenty-six to the Mahopac. Further drafts from other navy-yards will have to be made to man the Colorado and Minnesota, unless recruiting is actively carried on.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SPAIN TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR FURTHER EXECUTIONS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is stated on official authority that the Foreign Office has instructed the British Minister at Madrid, the Consuls at Havana and Santiago, and the Governor of Jamaica that the Government reserves its decision on the question of the executions which have already taken place at Santiago, but will hold the Spanish Government and all concerned responsible for any additional executions of British subjects.

CUBAN BONDS.

SALES IN PHILADELPHIA AT TWENTY-FIVE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 17.—The sale of Cuban bonds has been commenced in this city by the agent, Jose Gonzalez. They are sold at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and, as they bear seven per cent. interest, many prominent citizens are, either through a belief that the investment is a good one or through a disposition to aid the cause, purchasing the bonds freely.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A UNITED STATES STEAMER.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 17.—There is a suspicion prevalent here that the United States steamer Ada, which left Kingston with forty officers and men on board, has been lost with all hands.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

SENTIMENT OF NEW-YORK ON THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

GREAT MASS-MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

ADDRESSES BY W. M. EVARTS, S. S. COX, W. A. DARLING, AND OTHERS—LETTERS OF REGRET FROM PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The immense meeting at Steinway Hall last evening is a proof, if any were wanting, of the earnestness and intensity of the feeling which pervades the public mind on the Cuban question. Long before the hour of opening the hall large crowds thronged Fourteenth street and Irving place, and when the doors were thrown open at 7:30 o'clock a rush for places followed, and in a few minutes the hall and its galleries were filled until every inch of standing room was occupied. Notwithstanding the drenching rain, thousands who were unable to obtain admission remained outside, and as some prominent man was recognized cheer after cheer rent the air. Rarely has there been a more enthusiastic public meeting held in this City, and what lends additional weight to it is the fact that it was no party meeting, that Democrats as well as Republicans were equally represented, and that no discordant spirit prevailed thereat. All felt that there was one plank upon which parties of different political opinions could stand together, and when the nation's flag had been insulted and civilization outraged by the conduct of the Spanish officials in Cuba, it was considered a fitting time to give expression to the sentiment of the American nation on the Cuban question generally, and to demand full reparation for the insult offered to the nation's flag. All felt that the circumstances demanded immediate action on the part of the Government, and that that action should be both prompt and effective. Before the meeting was organized it was found necessary to appoint a subcommittee to hold another meeting in Tammany Hall, so that the thousands who had not obtained admission to Steinway Hall could go there and listen to addresses from other gentlemen. The speakers were listened to with much attention, and were frequently applauded. When Mr. Evarts, in the course of his speech, said, "we intend to have redress," round after round of applause greeted him, and it was some time before he could proceed, such was the enthusiasm manifested by the meeting.

THE MEETING AT STEINWAY HALL.

HON. W. M. EVARTS ELECTED TO THE CHAIR—THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Charles Watrous, Chairman of the Cuban Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. William M. Evarts as Chairman. The motion was enthusiastically adopted. Mr. Watrous next read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries: John A. Dix, A. T. Swewart, John K. Porter, Fernando Wood, George M. Van Nort, Peter Cooper, Gen. Burnside, Jas. Gordon Bennett, Abm. R. Lawrence, George Jones, Wm. C. Conner, Josiah Sutherland, Thurlow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan, H. W. Bellows, Moses Taylor, J. Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chas. P. Daly, Henry G. Stebbens, R. F. Coffin, John R. Brady, Marshall Lefferts, Enoch L. Fancher, Thos. A. Ledwith, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Oswald Ottendorfer, A. Oakey Hall, Joseph H. Choate, Wheeler H. Peckham, Geo. H. Sharpe, Wm. C. Barrett, W. F. Havemeyer, Thos. Murphy, Jackson S. Schultz, Gen. Franz Sigel, R. B. Roosevelt, E. Delafield Smith, Hon. C. Bryant, Noah Davis, C. L. Monell, H. J. Hastings, Charles Donohue, Theodore Tilton, Douglas Taylor, D. P. Ingraham, Sheridan Shook, B. K. Phelps, Benjamin Wood, William Steinway, John McKeon, D. T. Appleton, C. A. Stetson, Erastus Brooks, Henry Smith, John J Morris, Isaac Dayton, Charles A. Dana, Alex. Shaler, Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. P. H. Jones, A. S. Hewitt, Thomas J. Creamer, Park Godwin, John K. Hackett, Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Bell, Gen. M. T. McMahon, D. M. Mellish, Charles E. Loew, Chauncey Shaffer, Wm. Caldwell, Samuel J. Courtney, Horace Porter, Bernard Casserley, Nathan Appleton, Jerome Buck, Edward L. Gaul, and Samuel A. Lewis.

After the Vice Presidents and Secretaries had been nominated, Mr. Evarts came forward and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts, who was received with great cheering, said: Fellow-citizens, when I had the honor on Saturday to receive the invitation of the committee, under whose auspices this meeting is called, to take part in the representation of the feelings of the people of this City and of this country in the great situation produced for us against our will by the extraordinary transactions of the Virginius and her crew, I could not hesitate, and I could not but feel that every one throughout the land would bear his share in the representation of the American people in this situation, so important to their interests and their feelings. [Applause.] We need give no reasons; we need present no apologies for all the earnestness that belongs to us as men, for we are human, and nothing human is foreign to us, and we are citizens of the United States, and everything that touches the honor of our country and of our flag and the lives and the fortunes even of the humblest of our fellow-citizens is our cause as much as it is theirs. [Applause.] I will not detain you long from the eminent speakers who will enlist your sympathies and instruct your minds to-night, but I may be permitted to review rapidly the various steps in the public transactions which have now brought us, brought this nation, face to face with our final and responsible duty. The Cuban insurrection, as it was called, broke out in the last year of President Johnson's administration, but it had not shown itself in a manner to attract much attention from our public men, or upon the theatre of the ocean or in any international relations until the first year of President Grant's administration. Very early the Administration addressed itself to deal with the question, and entertained a hope that by tendering its good offices between Spain and its rebellions or discontented subjects, an adjustment might be made suitable to humanity, suitable to the pride of Spain, suitable to the independence of Cuba, and suitable to the interests of the United States. [Applause.] Pressed as this object was by the Administration, it nevertheless failed, and whether or no a different result might have followed, if the assassination of the eminent Spanish statesman, Gen. Prim, had not so soon followed, we cannot now determine. But that plan and project having failed, there ensued a correspondence of an active character between the two Governments in the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. It is enough to say that through that correspondence and all the transactions which mostly occupied its attention, and during all that period, the same violence on the part of those administering affairs in Cuba, the same helplessness of the Spanish authorities exhibited itself, and wrought its disastrous fruits, which have finally culminated in the tragic transaction which we deplore. During that time great injuries were inflicted upon the property of our citizens in Cuba, great insults to the American Government and the American flag, even destruction by violence and murder to some of our citizens, innocent and wholly unaffected with any guilt. Complaints were made, as they are apt to be when there is no remedy by concessions, and the results of that correspondence were, that in the first months of the year 1871, efforts were made to bring about a convention between the two Governments, where a serious and sober examination of our grievances was to be entertained, redress given for the past, and security for the future. That convention has now for some time been, and still is, sitting at Washington, and all activity and all particular concern on the part of our Government seemed to have been lulled by these concessions and this mode of consolation and redress. And now, suddenly, like a thunder-bolt—I will not say from a clear, but not from a very angry sky—both nations, that of Spain and that of the United States, have been startled by this awful occurrence. I do not now measure it in any of its relations to our public rights—to our national honor—but I speak of it now as a shock to the common civilization of humanity and of the world. [Applause.] It seems as if now—in the midst of peace, in the presence of all the humanizing influences of which we boast—we are brought back directly in front of one of the horrible transactions of which we read in history; and the question is what a live and powerful people that has spent its indignation on the written story of the wrongs of a past age will now do when dealing with another wrong before our face. [Applause.] What is the brief story, so far as it is imperfectly known? This Island of Cuba, at the mouth of our Southern Gulf, in the track of our commerce, distant but 130 miles from the Southern capes of Florida, familiar to our people for the resort of business and of pleasure, with immense commerce, resources scarcely to be estimated in dollars and cents, is and has been the scene of discontent, of a struggle of factions, the struggle for liberty, and the coercion of power. On the south of it, but ninety-five miles distant, there exists an important colony, an important island, governed by law and possessing liberty—the Island of Jamaica. [Applause.] A ship of American origin, bearing all the evidence of American ownership, accredited upon the seas by the American flag, starts from the port of Jamaica, cheered and caressed by the honest sentiments of the people of that island. While on the high seas, yet distant from Cuba, she is visited by a Tornado, not of the natural elements, but of the pride and arrogance of Spanish power. [Cheers.] No fall so lenient as that the hurricane would have inflicted upon her has been her fate. Turning from her pursuer, seeking safety, and offering no violence, she is overtaken, our flag is hauled down, all, without arms and without resistance, made prisoners, and, whether they be Spaniards, Cubans, Englishmen, or Americans, are taken beyond any power and without any desire of resistance, and when safe within the harbor, then on board the ship, detailed by some selection, first four of the men are condemned and taken on shore and shot. Then a larger draft is made, and some forty meet the same fate, under the same sudden condemnation, and then again fifty-seven more, until at last the only evidence that all are not slaughtered is that all had not been reached in the death-dealing vengeance of these men. [Applause.] Representatives of these two powers at peace with Spain—the British and the American Consuls—remonstrated in vain. The name, the power, the resentment of these two nations go for nothing. It is not so much that these Cubans could deal this terrible fate upon these defenceless men, but that against this nation of ours, filling this continent from sea to sea, proud of its dominion on the waves, these Cuban plugmen, frequenters of the Casino, would say, "Behold the fate that we would administer to you all if we had you in our power. [Cheers.] These Americans that take so much interest in other people's affairs, let us see what they will do about it when something besides letter-writing and diplomacy needs to be appealed to. [Cheers.] Let us see how many of them will come here with the thunders of their power and the resentments of their pride, when they see how we welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." [Cheers.] And now what pretense of justification of this cruelty, of this blood-thirstiness, is made? Was this ship an armed ship, an instrument of war, and had she offered battle, or did she offer battle, on the seas? By no means. Was it a ship furnished with an expedition that was to make a predatory descent upon the Island of Cuba, and after burning and destroying, make away with what booty could be gathered? By no means. There is no pretense of either. Was this extremity of destruction of life visited upon persons engaged in resistance, and, however savage, was it excused by the hot blood of battle or by the earnestness of self-defense? By no means. These men were in the power, they were within the dominion of a civilized nation. If they had violated its laws, and if its authorities had jurisdiction over them, they had the power to try to convict, to make a record, and to furnish the appropriate punishment. We had an absolute treaty with Spain that for every offense committed within her jurisdiction, every citizen of ours should be entitled to trial according to the orderly processes of law, and should be accorded the right of having his lawyers, his attorneys, his notaries, and his advocates defend him before the tribunals. Was there any war? But if there were a war, then these were prisoners of war, unarmed and without resistance, and what laws of war are there that permit the visitation of such vengeance upon prisoners of war? Now we must understand that by the public law there are but two situations which are recognized. One is a state of peace, the other is a state of war, and there is no intermediate state that a public law, at least that nations will tolerate as being set up against them to excuse, to justify, to account for the action of the nation that has brought itself into accountability with any other nation. If there were peace, whatever the crimes these men meditated or perpetrated, then there was no power in Spain, no right in Spain, under the public law of nations, under her solemn treaty with us, under the constitution that binds the system of intercourse together among the nations making up the circle of our cosmopolitan community, except judicially by trial, on evidence, with proper opportunities of defense, to establish the guilt, to search in their laws for appropriate punishment, and inflict it by a record how and why it was done, and which should furnish their justification when called to account by the Government whose citizens or subjects had suffered. If there were war, and citizens, ships, or property of foreign nations were engaged in aiding one of the belligerents by the carriage of arms or by the carriage of troops, whatever may be the rights of power on the sea, except in the struggles which war justifies then against the prisoners of war, the toleration of modern civilization admits no severity except that of coercion and repression, and not of vengeance. [Applause.] Now, it may be said that there is another class of ships to be found upon the seas, that come under the head neither of peaceful and honest voyagers, protected by the flags of their respective nations, nor under the regulations of the system of war, and these are pirates. But what is a pirate? Spain has no power to determine who are pirates and who should be punished as pirates. The United States have no power to determine who are pirates and who should be punished as pirates. England has no such power, except as each nation deals with its own ships, its own subjects, and its own citizens, and punishes them as obedient to its laws and responsible for their violation. But the pirate that by the law of nations is the enemy of the human race, and has no flag, no voucher, no defender, and is exposed to the justice of every nation to pursue and to punish as he may chance to present himself and yield to their superior power—that piracy is the crime of plunder, plunder upon the sea, plunder upon the land, and whenever that crime thus defined and understood by the law of nations is committed, then the law of nations gives jurisdiction, and allows punishment to whatever nation undertakes and subdues it. And no nation puts forth the defense of its flag or its nationality to save the pirate. But I need not say to you that there is no trace, no pretense, in this voyage of the Virginius, that she was a pirate upon the seas, that she carried a piratical expedition intending to make plunder upon the land. [Applause.] Whatever the Virginius was doing for which she was amenable to the justice of any country did not follow under that head, and if our citizens are pirates, if American citizens are pirates under this definition of the law of nations, though we do not admit the jurisdiction and the right to punish, we do not admit the right to punish without trial and without conviction and without a court. [Cheers.] The stress and urgency of necessity whenever a pirate has been overpowered, may sometimes justify the summary execution at the yard-arm, as it is called at sea, because the power that has him in charge is not adequate to bring him into port, and subject him to the orderly proceedings of law. But what would you think if a pirate on the Indian Ocean or on the Caribbean Sea were arrested by an American ship, and brought into New-York, and when our laws and our justice and our authority had assumed dominion over him, they were taken on shore, tried by their captors as they were gathered together by a drum-head call, and shot at the Battery or in the Park? [Applause.] What, then, is the justification that these men, thus dealing with our citizens, should be excused, or that it should be submitted to on our part, upon any vague pretense that they were engaged in maraudings. But all that is aside from the real question. The true position of these Cuban authorities is this, that as they conduct their mode of suppressing a revolution or insurrection as they call it, everything is lawful against rebels and everybody that actively sympathises with and aids the efforts and the arms of these rebels, shall be submitted to the violence of Cuban power, as if they were subject to the laws of Spain. [Applause.] Against any such proposition as that, all civilized nations must cry aloud. If our citizens, in peace, violate the laws of Spain, they are to be dealt with according to treaty and international obligations. If in time of war they aid the war, they are to be dealt with according to the law of nations and the laws of war. If any of them become enemies of the human race and scour the seas as pirates, no summary execution of any one of them is to be justified to us, except upon the mere necessity that there is no power to deal with them otherwise. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, don't doubt that the President and his advisers, the Government of the United States, its Congress, its Magistrates, all men in authority, have the same feelings that those assembled now here manifest. [Cheers.] And do not fear but that this country, ablaze with excitement as it is, will nevertheless respect the rights of others while we deplore the contempt that has been shown to us. [Applause.] We, among our other traits, are a law-abiding people, and insist upon it that other nations shall abide by law in their dealings with us. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] We have no desire of returning in kind such acts of barbarity and cruelty. The whole rage of the American people, all the heat as it is, would scorn to take vengeance upon the helpless and writhing victims if they were thrown upon our shore. [Applause.] We deal with Spain, we deal with Cuba as a community, and we intend to have redress—[immense cheering, the whole audience rising to their feet]—and security, absolute security that no such outrages shall ever be repeated during our national life. [Cheers.] We will receive from the Government of Spain no easy present forms and easy present purposes, as we understand them, without sympathies. We desire the Republic to be upheld, we desire the sentiments of justice and humanity which the Spanish Republic at least may be expected to feel—shall be made efficacious and influential in the Island of Cuba, and if Spain cannot do this without our help, we are prepared, at her request, to give it. [Cheers.] No, gentlemen, we are in difficulty now, because neither the status of peace nor the state of war, conditions of nations which the public law understands, has been accepted, and has been maintained during this present struggle. We understand perfectly well the rights of a government dealing with a rebellion to exert all the power and all the methods of war to redress it, but we demand respect from other nations, while we exercise these rights, and when we have successfully repressed a rebellion, we then understand that vengeance and bloodthirstiness are no necessary exhibitions of a nation's triumphs or of its power. [Cheers.] We do not believe in unauthorized interference by other nations with the rightful exercise of sovereignty in suppressing a rebellion, and we know how, now that our rebellion is suppressed, to deal with any neutral nation that we think has trespassed on our rights. [Cheers.] We know how to do it without passion, and without arrogance, and without war, and it will go hard with us if, thus demanding respect from other nations, we don't pay respect to this nation of Spain and all its dependencies, and we also pay respect to ourselves, to public law, to humanity, to civilization, and we have determined that this example shall not form a precedent and shall have no followers. [Cheers.] And now, whatever may turn up that may throw doubt or difficulty about this voyage of the Virginius, her ownership and our flag, of this we are certain, that all of this company that are American citizens have benn sacrificed by no law of nations or of Spain that we are obliged to respect. [Cheers.] Our duty, then, is plain. If it is true, as it seems entirely probable, that the power of Spain no longer controls the actions of the Cubans; if it be that these people have all the responsibility of a regular warfare, we will see to it that they do not, also, have all the immunities of regulated authority. We are not to be driven from one recourse to another, but we are to obtain, and peacefully no doubt will obtain, such immunities for the past, such protection for the future, as will make the American people resume their quiet and renew their pride, satisfied that neither are to be disturbed for the future. [Cheers.] Before introducing the next speaker, I have the pleasure of informing you of a fact which I have no doubt you will receive with great satisfaction, namely, that a meeting as large as this is now being held in Tammany Hall, with the same object, and in the same spirit. [Cheers.]

ADDRESS OF HON. S. S. COX.

Mr. Cox said: What is the law of nations with regard to the seizure of the Virginius? Was there a breach of that law? And if a breach, what is the remedy for the outrage?

Perhaps it would be wiser to leave the international question to such publicists as the honored Chairman of this meeting. But as a premise for my conclusion, and without chopping legal logic or quoting too many authorities, I may hint at the nature of that seizure. If the seizure were right, it does not follow, however, that the brutal consequences at Santiago can be justified in any form of conscience or justice.

One thing is beyond doubt. The vessel was duly authenticated by our Government. Our flag, rightfully, was at its mast. It had our register and clearance. The seizure was on the high seas—not within Spanish waters; not within the marine league. There was no recognition by Spain of belligerent rights to the insurgency in Cuba. Then what was the legal status of the vessel? Precisely your right to walk the City parks or streets coequal with that of any other person. No man, except by warrant of law, can obstruct your locomotion. The sea is a common. It is no ordinary progress of human thought which has made this the doctrine, not of America, but of the world. The fetters which stronger nations have imposed on commerce, and especially upon neutrals, have melted away under the civilizing influences of time. This country has been the chief agent in that amelioration of maritime relations. In the Trent case, England, under our doctrine, reclaimed Slidell and Mason, and mitigated her own laws and Admiralty decisions—her own attempts to make the sea a British highway. Upon what principle? Precisely on that laid down as early as 1785, by Franklin, in his treaty with Prussia. Washington approved of it. Quincy Adams, following Grotius, elaborated it in 1823, to Colombia. Clay did the same to our Panama Commissioners. Pierce and Marcy clinched it. Indeed, although we ended the war of 1812 without settling the question in favor of "sailors' rights" and a free sea, yet time has done what our army and navy failed to do. The doctrine, broadly stated, is that the vessel is the floating territory of the nation under whose flag it sails, and no power can rightfully question or curtail its privileges. Every prominent American statesman has insisted on this doctrine. Monroe, when Minister to London in 1804, held that a neutral flag on the high seas was a safeguard to those sailing un-

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

BRAZIL.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER COLIMA DISABLED AT RIO JANEIRO.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship Colima, which left New-York Oct. 1, for San Francisco, put into Rio de Janeiro with her shaft broken, and remained there on the 23d ult.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON ASKS SEVEN YEARS' EXTENSION OF HIS TERM.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day, which was presented and read by the Duke De Broglie.

The President says that it has been decided as best for the interests of the country to ask of the Assembly the prolongation of the powers of the present Executive for seven years. He deems it his duty to indicate the guarantees without which it would be improvident for him to accept the task of governing the country. He points out the bad effect of a postponement of the beginning of the prolongation until after the constitutional bills are voted. Such a course would diminish his authority, and render it the more uncertain. He expresses the strongest desire for a speedy discussion of the constitutional bills. If his term is prolonged, he will use the powers granted in the defense of conservative ideas, which, he is convinced, are those of the majority of the nation.

After the adjournment of the Assembly, Ministers De Broglie, Batbie, and Ernoul attended a meeting of the Committee on Prolongation, and submitted the propositions of the President's Message.

The committee consented to the term of seven years, but refused to yield on other points.

SPAIN.

RETURN OF GEN. PIELTAIN—THE SPANISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Gen. Pieltain, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz, on his return from that island.

A report which was current here yesterday that Admiral Polo De Bernabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington, was to be superseded, is denied this morning.

GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT PROTESTS AGAINST PRAYERS FOR THE RECOVERY OF METZ AND STRASBURG.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The German Government has addressed a remonstrance to France on account of a pastoral issued by the Bishop of Nancy, ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasbourg.

The Federal Council has decided that the elections for the German Diet shall be held early in January.

ARABIA.

ARABS AND TURKS FIGHTING—BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch from Aden to the *Daily Telegraph* says an encounter took place recently in the district of El-Ahsa, between bodies of Arabs and Turks, in which 300 of the former and seventy of the latter were killed and wounded. It is probable that in consequence of the occurrence the British force at Aden will interfere and prevent encroachments by the Turks upon the territory of surrounding tribes.

WASHINGTON.

DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR ON RAILROADS.

In the case of Catharine Brown, colored, against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries in being put out of the ladies' car, the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the court below had jurisdiction, and that the action was properly sustained against the company, although the road was operated by the lessees and receiver, and that the act of 1866, permitting a change of route to Washington, did not relieve the road from the requirement of the act of 1863, authorizing its extension across the Potomac River, which was that no person should be excluded from their cars on account of color. The court say that it is idle for the company to urge that they always permitted travel on their road without making any distinction on account of color, because they had always carried colored people in their cars. That was not the requirement exacted by Congress. It was that there should be no discrimination in the use of the cars on account of color, and that in respect of such use colored and white should be placed on an equality. This condition was imposed by Congress and accepted by the company, and the latter cannot now evade it. There was no danger that any railroad would refuse to carry colored people in their cars. Self-interest would prevent such a refusal, and it was not necessary for Congressional action to provide against the contingency. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion. This does not decide the general question of the right of railroad companies to make regulations separating the races in their cars, in the absence of charter provisions prohibiting it.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

During a conversation to-day, the President said he should in his message again recommend legislation on Utah affairs, in order to relieve judicial matters in that Territory from present embarrassment. He would, in calling attention to financial subjects, submit a plan, not yet fully matured, rendering the currency more flexible, and preventing it if possible from being used, as recently, for gambling purposes.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—1 A. M.—The Carolina storm-centre is now off Cape May, with high north-easterly winds, rain, and snow over the Middle and Eastern States. The Iowa storm-centre has moved into Illinois, with north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain over the lake region; south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain in the Ohio Valley, and thence southward over Tennessee; high north-westerly winds, snow, and rain in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lakes and Iowa and southward to Arkansas and Western Tennessee, north-westerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, rain, and snow.

For the middle and upper Ohio Valley and thence northward over the lower lakes north-easterly, winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the South Atlantic States, north-westerly winds, colder and clearing weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, high north-easterly to north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, partly clearing in Virginia in the evening.

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, Eastport, and Duluth.

All the reports are missing from the North-west, the Gulf of Florida, the South-west, and mostly from the upper lakes, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific stations.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 38°; 6 A. M., 39°; 9 A. M., 38°; 12 M., 39°; 3 P. M., 39°; 6 P. M., 39°; 9 P. M., 39°; 12 P. M., 34°; average, 38¾°.

THE RING FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION —THE OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis. The cross-examination of John Garvey was continued by Mr. Fullerton. He identified a number of letters written to him by the defendant after his brother left for Europe, inviting him to come and see him, promising that the result would be of an agreeable character. He had no negotiations with the City authorities, but he accompanied a man to the house of Charles O'Conor. The transfer of Garvey's property was made for $10, and there were also mortgages for $140,000. The property consisted of sixteen houses and some building lots. Mr. Garvey, he said, told him that he was threatened with assassination in Tweed's office; that he was in constant danger of injury at the hands of the emissaries of the Ring, and that he had to leave in consequence. He also told the witness that he had indorsed warrants payable to fictitious persons, but that was done by order of the Ring, and he supposed it was all right. He was charged in the press with forgery and other crimes, but he did not pay much attention to what they said of him.

Mr. Smith, the book-keeper in the Broadway Bank in 1870, was recalled in reference to the identification of the warrants which were already in evidence.

Mr. Graham claimed that important evidence in reference to the deposit tickets had been suppressed by the bank, and he stated that the counsel for the defense were shadowed by spies.

John Keyes, No. 248 Second avenue, identified the bills for work as a plumber, which he had presented against the City. He was told how to collect all his bills and present them. He was a bad accountant, but was instructed how to change the dates of his bills so as to have them covered by the Board of Audit. In this manner all the bills for the year 1866 were brought before that board. When he observed in the papers that he had been paid moneys which he knew he did not receive he went to the office of the Controller, and found that the bills were forgeries. He never received any payment for them, and the receipts were forgeries.

In answer to Mr. Bartlett, he said that thirty-three and one-third per cent. was added to his bills to cover losses, delays, and loss of time caused by the action of the County Clerk in not paying the money in season. There was no interest added, and if he got the thirty-three and one-third per cent. it would not cover his losses. He could not say whether or not any one appeared before the Board of Audit to represent him. Woodward and Watson frequently collected honest bills for him. On several occasions, without any verification, his bills were paid by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Stearns was recalled, but his evidence was not material, and the case for the prosecution then closed.

Mr. Graham expressed surprise at the sudden termination of the prosecution, and asked why they had not called Andrew J. Garvey, as Mr. Peckham had intimated in his opening.

Mr. Tremain said they did not choose to call him, but the defense could do so.

Mr. Graham—I would sooner call Lucifer.

Mr. Tremain—You have your choice.

Mr. Graham—I would sooner be in a room with the most fearful case of small-pox or yellow fever ever heard of than with him.

Mr. Root then made application for instruction to the jury to acquit the defendant on each of the first three counts, charging neglect of duty under the thirty-ninth section of the Revised Statutes. That section provided that where any official duty was neglected, if no special penalty were attached, it shall be a misdemeanor; but there was a special penalty for neglect of the duties of Supervisors, and therefore the neglect charged under the thirty-ninth section came under the exceptions, and were punishable by a fine of $250, and did not come under the enactment making neglect a misdemeanor. The duties under the act creating the Board of Audit were those of a Supervisor. He referred to a ruling of the court on the last trial, to show that in becoming one of the Audit Commission, the defendant did not take a new office, but assumed additional duties as President of the Board of Supervisors. Whatever the defendant did in committee or individually by virtue of his having been elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, was done as a member of that board, and if the defendant were prosecuted for neglect, as a member of that board, he could not escape by alleging that the acts done were not done as a member of the Board of Supervisors elected by his associates to act as Chairman. In all the defendant did he was acting not as a town Supervisor, but under the only oath he ever took as member of the Board of Supervisors having additional duties by election to the office of President, and in reality what the act of June 5, 1870, imposed on him was that he should continue to perform the duties already assumed, not with the assistance of the other Supervisors, but of the Mayor and Controller. Under these circumstances he held that the defendant could not be convicted of a misdemeanor, and the only penalty for any neglect charged was a fine of $250, which the law distinctly stated.

Mr. Bartlett said that in connection with this application he had another point to present to the court. He observed that whatever difference of opinion existed between the Bench and the Bar in other matters, in their desire to preserve unsullied the administration of good government they were unanimous. They were not to canvass the personal or political character of Mr. Tweed. In reference to the allegation of a technical defense, he said it was the criminal law which was technical, and these defenses was set up to guard against [illegible]. From the time when the Almighty branded Cain so that no one should punish him unmerited, the law had been technical. It was not enough for the prosecution to come into court and relate the history of a political campaign in which blows were given and money was spent, but they should point to the statute authorizing his conviction. The "big" indictment was reducible to two points, first, misfeasance in office, and, second, fraud in office. Under the first head the statute on which they relied had no application, because there was no special provision imposing a fine of $250 for the neglect of auditing charges, such duties having been imposed on "the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Supervisors." And there was a special section, taking the neglect in this office away from the class of misdemeanors and providing a penalty of a fine of $250. As to neglect of meeting to audit, the law did not require them to hold meetings. It only said "audit." There were five or six Auditors of the United States Treasury, and they did not act as a board when the law said that the accounts should be audited by the Board of Supervisors shall be audited by the present President of the Board, the Mayor, and the Controller, and it was not a fair inference that they were bound to hold meetings. Another point was that the law could not impose on one man as a duty that three members shall meet as a board. He maintained that the law under which the defendant was charged with misdemeanor was repealed, because it was enacted that every fraud in office was punishable not with fine as before, but with fine and imprisonment, making it a felony and not a misdemeanor, and the court held that the acts charged against the defendant, if proved, would constitute gross fraud in office, and he held, therefore, the indictment for misdemeanor could not be sustained.

Judge Davis remarked that the points were not without some ingenious encouragement. He thought the Revised Statutes had provided a punishment for neglect of duty by a member of the Board of Supervisors in the imposition of $250 for each neglect. But the last one was to be recovered from the defendant as a member of the Board of Supervisors. There was no new office created. Additional duties had to be performed, and the duties were not imposed as a member of the board but as the President of the board. No new duties were imposed on the Supervisors, but their former powers was taken away and conferred on the defendant and two others. As to the point that frauds which were misdemeanors of common law were made felonies punishable with imprisonment, the indictment did not charge that he obtained goods or chattels by fraud, but that he wickedly misbehaved in office, and that bore upon the character of misdemeanors and not of felonies. He considered the objections were not well taken and disallowed them.

Mr. Graham then announced that they would make no formal opening of the case for the defense, but would proceed at once with the introduction of evidence.

Wm. L. Copeland was first called by the defense. He testified that he had been on the former trial a witness for the prosecution, and was subpœnaed by the prosecution as a witness on this trial, but had not been called. Witness was book-keeper in Controller's office from 5th of January, 1870, to March, 1871, and it was his duty to take care of the records of the County liabilities. The substance of his testimony was to show that some of the vouchers signed by Mr. Tweed were stolen, and that the contents of the vouchers had been misstated. Witness underwent a sharp cross-examination by Mr. Peckham, who endeavored to impeach his testimony by reading to the jury portions of an affidavit the witness had sworn to on a previous occasion.

Arthur E. Smith was called by the defense to prove whether Woodward's bank account corresponded with a list in the hands of counsel for the defense.

Mr. Lynes was called by the prosecution, and testified that on no occasion while in the Controller's office had he made an entry in the books without having vouchers and warrants before him.

The court then adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day.

THE RONDEL COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, AND WATER-COLORS.

A good collection of the works of Mr. F. Rondel, a well-known New-York artist, is now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, together with specimens by Farrar, Carter, Chapin, Brevoort, Sommer, Feuchsel, Pope, McCord, Louis Lang, Magrath, Geo. Inness, W. F. De Haas, Baker, Blashfield, Wyant, C. H. Gifford, Grannis, William and James Hart, Casilear, Bricher, Arthur Parton, Delph and a number of well-known artists of the foreign schools.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the obvious merits of Mr. Rondel's paintings. Without reaching the very highest style of art they are always truthful in outline and color, and imbued with that sentiment with which a true lover and student of nature can alone endow the works of his pencil. The specimens now on exhibition comprise studies of heads, illustrations of *The Scarlet Letter* and other standard novels. Scenes from the vicinity of Newport and New-York, to the truthfulness of which, especially "Bishop Berkley's Rocks" and "Miantonomi Hill," we can bear personal testimony, several good studies of sylvan scenery at different seasons of the year, and other works of merit. Of the specimens by Casilear, Parton, Feuchsel, Bricher, Shattuck, Pope, Inness, William and James Hart, Magrath, and others, we have only space to say that they are good representative works. The catalogue comprises 222 paintings and sketches, 108 being selected for the first night's sale, and the remainder for the second night's. There is no need to remind our readers that the present is a most disastrous time for art, and that there is therefore the more reason to suppose that great bargains will be obtained at this sale, which is advertised to take place on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next, at the art-rooms No. 817 Broadway, and not at Clinton Hall.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE.

A PROTEST SIGNED BY CAPITALISTS REPRESENTING $500,000,000 PRESENTED TO THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President Wade in the chair. After transacting some unimportant business, Assistant Alderman Thornell presented the following important protest against granting a loan of $2,500,000 to McMurdy's Industrial Exhibition Company:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned residents of this City hereby remonstrate against the passage of a resolution, now before your honorable body, which authorizes, on the part of the City, a loan of $2,500,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Company, under an act of the Legislature, known as chapter 784, laws of 1873. If the principle involved in this bill be a correct one, of which there is grave question, it seems to the undersigned that, in view of the immense taxation on this community, it is unwise and unjust to further increase the burdens imposed upon the citizens of New-York.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Moses Taylor.
Howland & Aspinwall.	Wm. A. Booth.
E. D. Morgan & Co.	Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Morton, Bliss & Co.	Vermilye & Co.
John A. Stewart.	Brown Brothers & Co.
Wm. H. Macy.	A. A. Low & Bros.
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	Wm. C. Rhinelander.
John C. Green.	C. Vanderbilt.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	W. B. Astor.
J. J. Astor.	A. T. Stewart.
James Lenox.	Robt. Lenox Kennedy.
R. L. & A. Stuart.	Geo. Opdyke & Co.
John Jay Cisco.	Cyrus W. Field.
John Taylor Johnston.	Legrand B. Cannon.
Joseph H. Choate.	Josiah M. Fiske.
Isaac H. Bailey.	Henry Clews.
Amos F. Eno.	Sinclair Tousey.
George Cabot Ward.	John H. Hall.
Thomas Denny, Jr.	Wm. H. Lee.
Chas. G. Landon.	Richard Butler.
Jackson S. Schultz.	Wm. Orton.
Benj. B. Sherman.	Geo. C. Collins.
Fabbri & Chauncey.	Hendricks Bros.
Bucklin, Crane & Co.	David Dows.
Jesse Hoyt.	Lewis Roberts.

The capital represented in this list is said to be about $5,000,000,000. When the protest was read, Mr. Thornell moved that it be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee of Nine, who have charge of the Industrial Exhibition resolution.

Assistant Alderman Henly opposed that portion of the motion to print the protest in the minutes, and offered an amendment to that effect, which was carried by a viva voce vote.

The resolution to refer the protest to the committee was then carried.

The board then adjourned.

The Committee of Nine are to meet at 1 P. M. to-day. It is said that a number of working men are to appear before them at the instance of McMurdy and his colleagues for the purpose of advocating the passage of the loan on the ground that it would enable the "company" to employ a large number of laborers during the Winter. The "company," however, cannot enter into possession of the land selected for the exhibition in less than one year after the purchase money has been paid.

COMMITTEE ON PROTESTS.

The Committee on Protests met in the Court-house at noon yesterday. The protest of Martin Nachtman, candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District, was taken up. Messrs. Fellows and Wingate appeared as counsel for Mr. Nachtman, and argued that the Board of Canvassers did have power. Messrs. Davenport and Bliss appeared for Mr. Sherman, and held that the board did not have power.

The protest of Walter S. Pinckney, candidate for Senator from the Eighth District, was taken up. A hot discussion ensued between Messrs. Davenport and Bliss, counsel for Pinckney, and Mr. Fellows, counsel for Hugh H. Moore, the opposing candidate. The hearing of the case was adjourned until a later date. The protest of Henry McCabe, charging frauds in the Eighteenth District, resulting in the election of Mr. Biglin, was laid over until Wednesday. The protests of Charles Crary and Wm. Howe against the declaring of an election of Henry W. Genet, Twenty-first Assembly District, were laid over, when a recess of half an hour was taken.

The first case called after recess was that of Reilly vs. Ryan, candidates for Assembly from the Fourth District.

Mr. Waterbury appeared for Reilly, and protested against a certificate of election being issued to Ryan, on the grounds that in several election districts of the Fourth Assembly District the oath was not administered to an elector at registration, as provided by law. The affidavits of three of the Inspectors were read sustaining the charge of counsel.

Mr. Wingate appeared for Ryan, calling attention to the law regulating the Board of Inspectors, and asked if the Inspectors did fail to perform their duty, shall all the voters of that district be disfranchised; the protest of Judge Waterbury is based upon a mere technicality; the Inspectors were in favor of Reilly, and failed to perform their duty, in order to give him grounds to protest.

Judge Waterbury followed in rebuttal, asking if the law of the State controlling elections shall be enforced or be ignored?

In the case of Pinckney vs. Moore, Mr. Fellows said that judging from the position taken by Messrs. Davenport and Bliss, who regarded the protest of Pinckney as so much waste paper, the committee had nothing to do therein. The board seemed to concur, and adjourned till this afternoon.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

Judge Larremore rendered his decision yesterday on the motion recently argued before him to continue an injunction against the new Police Justices, restraining them, particularly Justice Murray, from intruding into the functions of the Yorkville Police Court, where Justice Coulter has been in the habit of presiding for four years past. The chief point raised on the argument was whether Police Justices in the City of New-York were Justices of the Peace within the meaning of the Constitution of 1846, it being admitted on both sides that if they were the act of 1873, under which the new Police Justices seek title to office, is unconstitutional. The question also arose whether the remedy by injunction as asked for would lie, and, if action of quo warranto was the proper remedy, which party should be compelled to adopt it. On the general equities of the case, as well as on the constitutionality of the law, the Judge holds in favor of the new Justices, and refuses to continue the injunction.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Mr. Howe applied for a writ of certiorari in the case of Bernard Wenzler, tried recently before a Court of Special Sessions, composed of newly-appointed Justices. The writ is intended to bring up the proceedings had in the court below, with a view to test the constitutionality of the act providing for the appointment of the new Justices. The writ was granted.

CHANGES ON NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Yesterday the Jersey City and Albany Railroad, running from the New-Jersey Midland Railroad to Tappan, N. Y., was abandoned. The road, which was opened only a few months ago, has been run without telegraph or other facilities, and the receipts were far below the running expenses. The company claims that the road will be reopened in the Spring, but this seems extremely doubtful. The New-Jersey Midland Railroad has succeeded in freeing itself from the New-York and Oswego Railway, now in bankruptcy, and yesterday commenced running trains to Middletown, N. Y., independently of the other company, and under a new time-table and regulations. The combination with the Montclair Railway has also come to an end, and the Midland trains will none of them now be run over that road. The Montclair Railway now runs all its trains independently, and yesterday issued a new time-table. A new time-table, including a number of important changes, was also issued by the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Clancy in the chair. A petition was received from the tax-payers of the Eighth Ward asking relief from the burdensome assessment for sewerage construction. The tax, it was stated, consisted of from $75 to $1,000 per lot, which amounted to almost a confiscation of the property. The board decided to grant the petitioners a hearing this week. The sum of $2,000 was ordered to be transferred from the special account of street lighting to the account of repairs of public buildings. The sum of $2,000 was also ordered to be transferred from the same source to be applied to rents in the Controller's office. A resolution by Alderman Richardson, making an appropriation of $4,000 from the water revenue for making corrected copies of the maps of the twenty-five wards of the city, was laid over for one week, after which the board adjourned.

LARGE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out about 1 P. M., yesterday, in the Jackson Chemical Works, Nos. 105, 107, and 109 Raymond street, Brooklyn, and spreading rapidly, before the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames, involved a loss of $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,000.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

We have this morning the official vote for Secretary of State from all the counties, except Kings.

	—1871—		—1873—	
	Scribner, Rep.	Willers, Dem.	Thayer, Rep.	Willers, Dem.
Albany	12516	13759	11348	13568
Allegany	5283	2408	4483	2730
Broome	4582	3440	4109	3284
Cattaraugus	4675	3154	4316	3183
Cayuga	6926	4266	6150	3924
Chautauqua	6415	3248	5653	3312
Chemung	3602	3918	3816	4011
Chenango	5557	3943	4062	3595
Clinton	3798	3653	3072	3726
Columbia	5269	5317	4752	5502
Cortland	3170	1657	3037	2063
Delaware	5005	4010	4378	3589
Dutchess	7188	4726	6462	7116
Erie	14357	13520	14196	13049
Essex	2876	1743	2707	1900
Franklin	2776	1840	2342	1442
Fulton and Hamilton	3442	3314	2767	2529
Genesee	3384	2151	2654	1558
Greene	2801	3847	3058	3707
Herkimer	4806	3730	4539	3568
Jefferson	7342	5435	5421	4222
Kings	30800	39456	....	....
Lewis	3017	2091	2493	2606
Livingston	4299	3480	3638	2037
Madison	5190	3275	4200	2985
Monroe	9804	9107	9108	9278
Montgomery	3332	3563	3042	3311
New-York	54137	83326	35582	69247
Niagara	4651	3871	3962	3312
Oneida	11396	9377	10538	8830
Onondaga	9388	7134	8677	7284
Ontario	4739	3527	4152	3744
Orange	7852	6090	6740	6541
Orleans	3477	2247	2500	1593
Oswego	7931	5731	6446	4678
Otsego	5851	5734	4543	4951
Putnam	1481	1457	1083	1169
Queens	4602	5213	4581	4890
Rensselaer	9643	9836	10954	9157
Richmond	2201	2860	2133	2471
Rockland	1880	2164	1792	2459
St. Lawrence	8314	2876	5728	2215
Saratoga	6300	4192	6087	4336
Schenectady	2456	2248	2549	2195
Schoharie	2930	4101	2271	3713
Schuyler	2325	2000	2018	1728
Seneca	2492	3259	1956	3015
Steuben	7525	6306	6655	7076
Suffolk	3880	2858	3528	2881
Sullivan	2565	3021	2216	2996
Tioga	3810	2698	3127	2544
Tompkins	3562	2278	3118	2809
Ulster	7907	7517	6968	6969
Warren	2478	2079	2130	1860
Washington	5908	3687	5153	3714
Wayne	5331	3861	4743	3492
Westchester	10797	8646	8921	9688
Wyoming	3444	1961	2882	1613
Yates	2652	1784	2095	1935
Total	387119	368212	302531	307719

FOR CONTROLLER AND INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

The following is the official vote by counties for Controller and Inspector of State Prisons:

	Hopkins.	Nichols.	Platt.	Millspaugh.
Albany	11228	13570	11371	13512
Allegany	4689	2472	4686	2510
Broome	4131	3209	4132	3210
Cattaraugus	4305	3162	4403	3155
Cayuga	6184	3900	6177	3880
Chautauqua	6429	2375	6384	3376
Chemung	3809	3948	3890	3946
Chenango	4075	3588	4076	3583
Clinton	3749	3656	3870	3465
Columbia	4732	5497	4769	5470
Cortland	3037	2060	3037	2061
Delaware	4467	3503	4465	3507
Dutchess	6331	7185	6516	7048
Erie	14177	13009	14218	13051
Essex	2714	1893	2702	1895
Franklin	....	....	....	....
Fulton and Hamilton	2789	2504	2780	2509
Genesee	2628	1575	2636	1575
Greene	3070	3758	3065	3760
Herkimer	4568	3558	4572	3551
Jefferson	5431	4213	5436	4208
Kings	....	....	....	....
Lewis	2501	2601	2499	2605
Livingston	3683	2542	3678	2543
Madison	4223	2973	4218	2978
Monroe	9152	9214	9125	9236
Montgomery	3032	3488	3635	3486
New-York	39751	66650	39084	66772
Niagara	3969	3313	3962	3309
Oneida	10690	8668	10695	8660
Onondaga	8762	7158	8771	7150
Ontario	4208	3685	4105	3720
Orange	6935	6841	6502	6723
Orleans	2510	1580	2503	1593
Oswego	6434	4671	6423	4083
Otsego	4611	4868	4599	4888
Putnam	1163	1163	1087	1163
Queens	4577	4887	4578	4879
Rensselaer	9877	9333	9886	9342
Richmond	2130	2436	2141	2459
Rockland	1806	2445	1800	2440
St. Lawrence	6103	1833	6091	1844
Saratoga	6030	4330	6076	4343
Schenectady	2556	2185	2552	2190
Schoharie	2266	3710	2270	3715
Schuyler	2148	1593	2143	1603
Seneca	2283	2686	2282	2690
Steuben	6931	6780	6954	6769
Suffolk	3620	2830	3504	2847
Sullivan	2218	2994	2201	2995
Tioga	3210	2458	3200	2465
Tompkins	3462	2468	3449	2470
Ulster	6975	6958	6953	6979
Warren	2130	1868	2124	1871
Washington	5137	3716	5135	3715
Wayne	4737	3485	4741	3489
Westchester	9016	9570	9048	9513
Wyoming	2877	1611	2883	1609
Yates	2352	1672	2357	1673
Total	308583	300504	307751	300877

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the following tables are given the official vote cast for members of the State Senate and the Assembly at the late election in all the counties of the State, except Kings and Franklin. The two bodies will be composed as follows: The Senate of seventeen Republicans, fourteen Democrats, and one Independent, who has heretofore been a Republican, but was nominated as a farmers' candidate, and voted for by the Democrats. In the Assembly, seventy-three Republicans, fifty-three Democrats, one Apollo Hall Democrat, and one Independent.

THE SENATE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Rep. King.	Dem. Thompson.
Suffolk	3546	2760
Queens	5098	4259
Richmond	2302	2220
Total	10946	9239
John A. King's majority		1707

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Rep. Jones.	Tam. Fox.
New-York—Wards 1, 7, 13, and 14	7773	13352
John Fox's majority		5589

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Booth.	King.
New-York—Wards 8, 9, 15 and 16	10691	8585
James W. Booth's majority		2106

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Hencken.	Gross.
New-York—Wards 10, 11, and 17	6060	10146
Jacob A. Gross' majority		3086

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Everard.	Ledwith.
New-York—Wards 18, 20, and 21	10185	10594
Thomas A. Ledwith's majority		409

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Rep. Pinckney.	Ap. Hall. McCafferty.	Tam. Moore.
New-York—Wards 12 and 19	9882	4809	10402
Hugh H. Moore's plurality			520

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Rep. Robertson.	Dem. Marshall.
Westchester	10407	8255
Putnam	1611	1207
Rockland	1919	2295
Total	13937	11757
William H. Robertson's majority		2180

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Madden.	Abbott.
Orange	6531	6269
Sullivan	2382	2702
Total	8913	8971
Frank Abbott's majority		58

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Hogeboom.	Ray.
Dutchess	6165	7296
Columbia	4716	5490
Total	10881	12786
Benjamin Ray's majority		1905

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Baker.	Parmenter.
Rensselaer	9552	9454
Washington	3743	4669
Total	13295	14123
Roswell A. Parmenter's majority		828

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Easton.	Dayton.
Albany	11310	13462
Jesse C. Dayton's majority		2152

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Connolly.	Meach.
Greene	3100	3643
Ulster	7295	6470
Total	10395	10113
Henry C. Connolly's majority		282

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Wagner.	Scott.
Saratoga	5613	223
Montgomery	3716	292
Fulton and Hamilton	2770	....
Schenectady	2427	39
Total	14526	554
Webster Wagner's majority		13972

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Tobey.	Gay.
Warren	2103	1333
Essex	3344	898
Clinton	3550	3652
Total	8997	5883
Franklin W. Tobey's majority		3114

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Dickinson.	Swinburne.
St. Lawrence	5001	2108
Franklin	....	....
Wells S. Dickinson's majority		

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Winslow.	Middleton.
Jefferson	4757	4862
Lewis	2115	2918
Total	6872	7775
Andrew C. Middleton's majority		903

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Lowery.	Armstrong.
Oneida	11051	8222
Samuel S. Lowery's majority		2829

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	McGowan.	Avery.
Herkimer	4612	3439
Otsego	4725	4987
Total	9337	8456
Archibald C. McGowan's majority		851

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Kellogg.	Shoecraft.
Oswego	6061	4867
Madison	3585	3336
Total	9646	8203
Charles Kellogg's majority		1443

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	D. P. Wood.	
Onondaga	10450	No cand'e.
Cortland	2971	Mills, 16
Total	13421	

Daniel P. Wood elected virtually without opposition.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Thompson.	Youmans.
Chenango	4268	3661
Delaware	4287	3589
Schoharie	2355	3659
Total	10910	10909
James S. Thompson's majority		1

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Selkreg.	Schuyler.
Broome	4048	3200
Tioga	3050	2499
Tompkins	3036	2991
Total	10132	8690
John H. Selkreg's majority		1442

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Woodin.	Ind. Rep. Purshall.	Cuyler.
Cayuga	5803	686	4018
Wayne	3034	1110	3931
Total	8837	1796	7949
Wm. B. Woodin's plurality			888

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Woodworth.	Johnson.
Ontario	3988	3838
Yates	1999	2008
Seneca	2305	2600
Total	8292	8466
Wm. Johnson's majority		174

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Fisbie.	Bradley.
Chemung	3595	4161
Schuyler	1728	2023
Steuben	5853	7851
Total	11176	14035
George B. Bradley's majority		2859

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Decker.	Lord.
Monroe	7349	10733
Jarvis Lord's majority		3384

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Cole.	Copeland.
Niagara	3992	3264
Orleans	2506	1569
Genesee	2026	1540
Total	9124	6373
Dan. H. Cole's majority		2751

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Wellman.	Farnham.
Wyoming	2600	1777
Livingston	3644	2609
Allegany	4223	2784
Total	10467	7170
Abijah I. Wellman's majority		3297

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Lewis.	Ganson.
Erie	12987	13335
John Ganson's majority		348

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Dow.	Brown.
Chautauqua	5263	4000
Cattaraugus	4282	3087
Total	9545	7087
Albert G. Dow's majority		2158

THE ASSEMBLY.

In the following list the names of the members elected are designated by a *.

ALBANY COUNTY.

	Republican.		Democrat.	
1.	*Scheffendecker	2763	Winne	2739
2.	Rock	2319	*Kahinka	2263
3.	Dwight	3112	*Quinn	3830
4.	*Braman	2370	McElwaine	2340
			Niver, (Ind.)	1088

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

*Stacy	4177	Higgins	2830

BROOME COUNTY.

*Sherwood	3969	Wells	3364

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1.	*Vedder	1068	Ward	1580
2.	*Manley	2163	Miller	1679

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1.	*Hardy	3403	Kerr	1907
2.	*Hussey	2975	Brown	1683

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1.	*Brewer	2228	Pringle	1404
2.	*Hillet	2887	Edson	2815

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Armstrong	3740	*Miller	3060

CHENANGO COUNTY.

*Beecher	3858	Shattuck	3722

CLINTON COUNTY.

Wood	3044	*Weed	4289

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1.	Langon	2632	*Lawrence	2974
2.	*Farrar	2457	Mesick	2150

CORTLAND COUNTY.

*Phillips	2733	Kingman	2141

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1.	*Barrett	2147	Chambers	1663
2.	*Griffin	2087	Sines	1998

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1.	Bartram	2826	*Mackin	3656
2.	*Eastman	3566	Broas	3441

ERIE COUNTY.

1.	O'Brien	2640	*Hanrahan	3426
2.	Baltz	2671	*Finley	2841
3.	*Alberger	4083	Doyle	2514
4.	*Nice	2160	Bidred	1742
5.	*Foote	2455	Thorn	2815

ESSEX COUNTY.

Steele	3213	*Pope	3264

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*Badger	....	Stevens	....

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

*Sunderlin	2780	Jeffers	2335

GENESEE COUNTY.

*Townsend	2612	Foreman	1550

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1.	*Law	3797	No candidate.	
2.	Hall	1797	*Davis	2190

WAYNE COUNTY.

1.	Hough	2244	*Gurnee	2529
2.	Corning	1500	*Clark (Ind.)	1921

WESTCHESTER.

1.	Wilson	2617	*Caldwell	3929
2.	*Wight	3097	Cornell	3054
3.	*Husted	3066	Tompkins	1826

WYOMING COUNTY.

*Tewksbury	2522	Mordoff	1882

YATES COUNTY.

Flinn	1934	*Spencer	2058

GREENE COUNTY.

*Lockwood	3460	Van Steenburgh	3252

HERKIMER COUNTY.

*Miller	4475	Maben	3616

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1.	*Parsons	2577	Green	1851
2.	*Smith	2736	Putnam	2436

KINGS COUNTY.

[Elects five Republicans and five Democrats.]

LEWIS COUNTY.

Sylvester	2400	*Herrick	2601

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

*Morey	3728	Allen	2526

MADISON COUNTY.

1.	*Philpot	2181	McCoy	1253
2.	*Carpenter	2026	Brown	1622

MONROE COUNTY.

1.	*Goss	2907	Gould	1829
2.	Bower	4397	*Taylor	5431
3.	*Burritt	2228	Borst	2126

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Stover	3562	Frost	3520

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

	Republican.		Tammany.	
1.	Burns	861	*Healey	2333
			Kennedy, Apol. Hall	1440
2.	Wild	1386	*Kirk	2442
3.	Geary	832	*Hays	2360
			Mulligan, Apol. Hall	551
4.	Rielly	1391	*Ryan	2039
5.	*Leake	2180	Lostrel	1689
			Delaney, Apol. Hall	873
6.	Crowley	814	*Patten	2339
			Blake, Apol. Hall	374
7.	Clarke	1079	*Wagstaff	1859
8.	*Scherman	2767	Nachtman	2258
			Meeser, Apol. Hall	698
9.	*Dean	2573	Matthewson	2103
10.	Erlier	1490	*Wachner	2504
11.	*McAfee	2862	Buell	1819
12.	Southworth	1667	*Murray	2209
13.	*Spencer	2646	Horton	1851
14.	Schwedler	814	*Daly, Apol. Hall	1454
15.	Murray	1386	*Blumenthal	2049
16.			*Woods	2741
			Haughton, Apol. Hall	1997
17.	Whittemore	2738	*Blessing	3597
18.	*Biglin	2530	McCabe	2058
19.	Martin	1487	O'Callaghan	1054
20.	Babcock	2978	*Coughlin	3420
21.	Haw	2334	*Crary	3488
			Genet, Apol. Hall	1884

NIAGARA COUNTY.

	Republican.		Democratic.	
1.	*Comstock	2373	Farnsworth	1687
2.	*Berdwell	1827	Ransome	1893

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1.	*Chadwick	2194	Talcott	2480
2.	*Brown	3442	Cleveland	2425
3.	*Parry	2270	Bedell	2036
4.	*Jones	2527	Whipple	1892

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1.	Gere	2571	*Alvord	2851
2.	*Darrow	2844	Britton	2365
3.	Farbeck	2556	*Simons	2790

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1.	Van Dusen	2085	*Hammond	2281
2.	*Lincoln	1976	Shepard	1621

ORANGE COUNTY.

1.	*Denniston	3026	Miller	2735
2.	Bailey	3845	*Wood	4013

ORLEANS COUNTY.

*Whalen	2425	Byington	1617

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1.	*Sloan	2588	Sullivan	1408
2.	Valcuf	1573	*Johnson	2320
3.	*Bulkley	2622	Mellen	1161

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1.	Campbell	2117	*Ely	2603
2.	Cope	2430	*Thorp	2572

PUTNAM COUNTY.

*Fish	1654	Smith	1298

QUEENS COUNTY.

	*Prince	2425	Wright	422
	Johnson	2609	*Oakley	2964

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1.	Rankin	3765	*Cleary	4393
2.	*Dickson	3575	Knickerbocker	2925
3.	Penton	3545	*Whitbeck	3568

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Wood	2107	*Stephens	2454

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Dederer	1814	*Knapp	2424

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1.	*Pope	1682	Dodge	1100
2.	*Lynde	1922	Conkey	736
3.	*Sanford	1827	Hopkins	657

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1.	*West	2778	Easton	2358
2.	*Batcheller	3180	Scattering	27

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

*McQueen	2413	Hunter	2259

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Dillenbeck	2404	*Hogan	3558

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

*Gregory	1873	McGuire	1857

SENECA COUNTY.

Johnson	2324	*Haslcton	2454

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1.	Minor	2665	*Shattuck	3190
2.	*Houghton	3079	Dudley	3691

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

*Petty	3792	Terry	2507

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Scattering	415	*Bobee	2943

TIOGA COUNTY.

*Landfield	3083	Stancliff	2474

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

*Bostwick	3076	Bates	2802

ULSTER COUNTY.

1.	*Snyder	3189	Gill	1970
2.	Brown	2136	*Abeel	2471
3.	Lawson	1979	*Winfield	2081

WARREN COUNTY.

Woodward	1942	*Holden	2003

NEW-JERSEY.

The official returns of the recent election in New-Jersey show that on the general ticket the Republicans carry this State by nearly 700 majority—a loss of over 14,000 from last year. This result, however, is not due to Democratic gains, but to the failure of the Republicans to vote—the Republican vote being 23,221 less than last year, and the Democratic vote only 9,042. The table below gives the vote on Coroners in the various counties, except in Monmouth and Warren, where the Republicans ran no county ticket. The vote on Assemblymen is given in Monmouth, and the Democratic vote is allowed in Warren, varying only a little from last year. The Republican vote, it will be seen, falls off very heavily in Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Union Counties, all of which are in immediate proximity to New-York, although every county shows a large decrease, while the Democracy increase their vote in Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Ocean, and Passaic, and nearly hold their own in several other counties.

The next Legislature will stand, on joint ballot, forty-six Republicans to thirty-five Democrats—exactly the same as it stood in 1871, when Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected United States Senator. The official returns show that the Democracy elected their Assemblymen in the First District of Bergen; Essex, Third and Fifth; Passaic, Second; Mercer, First and Third; Camden, Third, and Hudson, First and Fourth, where the rest of the Republican ticket had majorities, and that the Republicans elected Assemblymen in Hunterdon, First; Essex, Ninth; and Middlesex, Second, where the Democratic county ticket had majorities, making a net loss to the Republicans of six members, which they would have secured on a straight party vote. Of the counties, the Republicans carry Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Salem, and Union, (thirteen,) and the Democracy the remaining eight. Senators are to be elected next year from Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Hudson, Mercer, Morris, and Ocean, now represented by three Democrats and four Republicans. If the counties vote the same as this year, the Republicans would gain Morris and lose Ocean. For county officers, the Republicans elect the Sheriffs in Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Middlesex, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, and Union; the Clerk and Auditor in Burlington; the Collector in Camden, and the Surrogate in Gloucester. The Democrats elect the Sheriffs in Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Sussex, and Warren; the Clerks in Monmouth and Morris; the Collector in Ocean, and the Surrogate in Sussex. The Mercer County Shrievalty is in contest, and has been thrown into the Supreme Court, although the Democratic candidate holds the certificate, and has been sworn in.

The following table presents the vote for 1873, as compared with 1872:

	—1873—		—1872—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Grant.	Greeley.
Atlantic	1102	647	1333	652
Bergen	2278	2537	2990	3057
Burlington	5328	4604	6194	4730
Camden	3357	2540	5107	2238
Cape May	803	456	809	415
Cumberland	2619	1754	3785	2348
Essex	10610	8902	15598	10470
Gloucester	1871	1123	2727	1514
Hudson	6781	8601	9084	10501
Hunterdon	3081	4142	3443	4116
Mercer	4473	4376	4951	4473
Middlesex	4558	4120	4952	3956
Morris	3273	3171	4656	3271
Monmouth	2083	2662	4250	4710
Ocean	894	1284	1750	1061
Passaic	4038	3733	5148	3433
Salem	2362	2044	2679	2161
Somerset	1917	1278	2715	2227
Sussex	1530	2468	2067	2819
Union	3640	2447	4627	4491
Warren	No opp.	1162	Majority,	1102
Total	65647	64976	88368	74018

Republican majority, 671; Republican majority in 1872, 14,350.

OTHER STATES.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF IOWA FOR JUDGE AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

The Executive Council of Iowa canvassed, on Thursday, the vote of that State for Supreme Judge and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The vote on Governor and Lieutenant Governor will not be canvassed till in January, that being the duty of the General Assembly. The vote for Judge of the Supreme Court the Des Moines *Register* gives as follows:

Counties.	Beck. Rep.	Hall. Dem.	Counties.	Beck. Rep.	Hall. Dem.
Adair	721	383	Jefferson	1318	1258
Adams	373	554	Johnson	1746	2044
Allamakee	1064	1521	Jones	1670	1603
Appanoose	1918	1427	Keokuk	1359	1597
Audubon	207	292	Kossuth	644	1
Benton	1813	1848	Lee	2638	2384
Black Hawk	1595	751	Linn	2373	1665
Boone	1205	1139	Louisa	1365	843
Bremer	1368	421	Lucas	838	595
Buchanan	1191	1411	Lyon	241	....
Buena Vista	549	33	Madison	1399	1307
Butler	1207	194	Mahaska	1629	1799
Calhoun	306	103	Marion	1535	2036
Carroll	420	313	Marshall	1509	3
Cass	865	426	Mills	774	958
Cedar	1548	1094	Mitchell	1475	242
Cerro Gordo	1055	116	Monona	436	347
Cherokee	549	7	Monroe	989	823
Chickasaw	1157	706	Montgomery	884	403
Clarke	788	754	Muscatine	1675	1489
Clay	573	....	O'Brien	425	....
Clayton	1589	1981	Osceola	295	1
Clinton	2103	2010	Page	1068	946
Crawford	459	348	Palo Alto	277	201
Dallas	949	985	Plymouth	761	14
Davis	1226	1263	Pocahontas	322	40
Decatur	1071	959	Polk	2704	2152
Delaware	1391	1014	Pottawatamie	1568	1236
Des Moines	1880	1589	Poweshiek	1297	1135
Dickinson	320	....	Ringgold	785	246
Dubuque	2189	3536	Sac	329	94
Emmett	242	16	Scott	1676	2793
Fayette	1749	1002	Shelby	363	232
Floyd	1450	132	Sioux	464	44
Franklin	979	113	Story	942	710
Fremont	893	1409	Tama	1123	980
Greene	568	360	Taylor	806	646
Grundy	617	4	Union	597	549
Guthrie	942	803	Van Buren	1481	1356
Hamilton	600	472	Wapello	1798	1668
Hancock	243	32	Warren	1240	1611
Hardin	1278	799	Washington	1460	1330
Harrison	1012	1038	Wayne	930	1031
Henry	1636	1517	Webster	787	897
Howard	1232	28	Winneshiek	343	....
Humboldt	462	....	Winneshiek	2141	35
Ida	126	3	Woodbury	942	112
Iowa	1253	1061	Worth	457	....
Jackson	1896	2608	Wright	486	66
Jasper	2016	1550			
			Total	106267	81536

Majority for Joseph M. Beck, 24,731. There were in addition 561 scattering votes. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy, Republican, received 105,971, and David W. Prindle, 89,253. The vote for Mr. Prindle was scattered in many curious ways, being in detail, as actually cast, as follows: D. W. Prindle, 60,278; D. W. Prindle, 32; D. M. Prindall, 1,133; D. W. Prindell, 125; D. W. Prindall, 1; T. W. Prindle, 5,791; E. W. Prindle, 2,615; T. W. Prindall, 1,355; C. W. Prindle, 813; David W. Prindle, 240; T. W. Prindle, 45; D. W. Pringle, 9,799, and E. W. Pringle, 6.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

Nearly complete returns have been received in Richmond of the vote for Governor in Virginia, but they will not be officially canvassed until the 1st of January next. The *Whig* says that the following may be accepted as proximate statement of the result based upon some official reports of the vote for Governor in a large majority of the counties, and the vote for Attorney General in the rest:

Year.	Rep.		Dem.	
1873	Hughes	92670	Kemper	120195
1872	Grant	[illegible]	Greeley	[illegible]
1869	Wells	101204	Walker	119536

It will be seen that Kemper received 28,441 more votes than Greeley, and 600 more than Walker. Hughes received 798 less than Grant, and 8,534 less than Wells. The aggregate vote in 1873 was 7,774 less than in 1869. The Legislature will be constituted as follows: Senate—Conservatives, 33; Republicans, 10; Conservative majority, 23. House of Delegates—Conservatives, 100; Republicans, 32; Conservative majority, 68. Joint ballot—Conservatives, 133; Republicans, 42; majority, 91; Conservative gain on joint ballot, 2.

THE VOTE OF MARYLAND.

The returns from Maryland indicate a larger vote than for Governor in 1871 or President in 1872. For Controller, the Republicans carry six counties, viz.: Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Talbot, and they also carry these counties for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, except Talbot, which is the residence of the Democratic candidate, and is also Mr. Goldsborough's county. In the Legislature there is a Republican gain of one Senator and eight delegates. The table of the State by counties is as follows:

	—Controller.—		—Ct. Appeals.—	
Counties.	Woolford. Dem.	Goldsborough. Rep.	Franklin. Dem.	Price. Rep.
Allegany	2235	2291	2299	2278
Anne Arundel	2858	2431	2860	2426
Baltimore City	28332	13332	27876	13092
Baltimore County	4820	3578	4786	3616
Calvert	1025	1096	1028	1095
Caroline	1237	1188	1240	1186
Carroll	2964	2686	2959	2684
Cecil	2867	2516	2867	2512
Charles	1235	1328	1233	1334
Dorchester	2119	1750	2118	1767
Frederick	4310	4799	4316	4788
Garrett	735	653	728	649
Harford	2590	2004	2514	2061
Howard	1398	1332	1394	1331
Kent	1876	1695	1878	1694
Montgomery	2360	1908	2378	1905
Prince George's	2263	2429	2261	2429
Queen Anne's	1906	1584	1904	1584
St. Mary's	1468	1485	1485	1454
Somerset	1790	1743	1823	1784
Talbot	1672	1713	1709	1698
Washington	3653	3606	3667	3589
Wicomico	1868	1102	1936	1088
Worcester	2086	1169	2116	1167
Total	79657	59398	78870	59191

Woolford's majority, 20,259; Franklin's majority, 19,679. The vote for Governor in 1871 was, Whyte, Democrat, 73,908; Tome, Republican, 58,820; Whyte's majority, 15,088. The vote for President in 1872 was Greeley, 67,687; Grant, 66,760; Greeley's majority 927.

The Legislature is composed of 26 Senators and 84 members of the House of Delegates; total, 110. Twelve Senators hold over for two years; the others were elected on the 4th inst. to serve four years. With Dr. Steiner of Frederick, holding over, the Republicans will have two Senators, having elected Mr. Suit, of Prince George's. Dr. Mudd, the Senator elected in St. Mary's County, is reported as an Independent Democrat on the fusion ticket. To the House of Delegates the Republicans elect twenty members. In the last Legislature there were twelve Republicans. Five Independent and fusion delegates are elected, though all are claimed as Democrats.

COLOMBIA.

END OF THE GRANADIAN REVOLUTION—FLIGHT OF CORREOSO—SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER GENERAL SHERMAN BY CAPT. CUSHING, OF THE WYOMING.

PANAMA, Nov. 9.—Quiet reigns at last in the streets of Panama. The rifle and the cannon have ceased, leaving everywhere the marks of a prolonged and active use of them. The relief to both the city and suburbs is great, and peace seems now a possibility. Commerce is still languid, but communication with Aspinwall by the railroad is no longer interrupted. The Government, under date of the 5th inst., issued a bulletin, announcing the triumph of the troops sent in the Montijo to the interior of the State in pursuit of the rebels that fled from Pampano. According to the report of the commander in chief, he divided his force so as to surround the principal body of them, and finally defeated them at Chorrera, making many prisoners, and killing several. The principal leaders, however, escaped into the woods. Leaving part of the force to pursue the rebels and collect the arms, Col. Espinosa returned with the rest of the troops to Panama in the Montijo. He considers the rebellion at an end. An amnesty has been proclaimed for all those who present themselves and promise not to take arms again against the Government. As to Gen. Correoso, who has been the "head and front" of this determined opposition, he was allowed by the Government to take refuge on board the United States steam-ship Benicia previous to his departure for the South in the steamer that will sail to-day for Peru. It may be considered then that the chief motive for further hostilities is removed for the present. Since all armed opposition to the Government has ceased the different members of the Administration have begun to quarrel among themselves, one half siding with the President and the other half taking part against him.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

While Gen. Correoso was on board the Benicia, Mr. Sabla, a Frenchman, went on board to visit him. On coming on shore in the ship's boat, along with Lieut. Commander Whiting, the executive officer, both of them were arrested. With respect to the officer, an apology was made to the American Consul for the act committed, and Mr. Sabla was also soon after set at liberty.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING.

The Constituent Assembly is still in session, but as the majority are in opposition to the President, he threatens to dissolve it, even at the point of the bayonet. The new Constitution differs very little from former ones, but chiefly in having reduced the Presidential term from four years to two, and providing that there shall be no re-election until a term has transpired.

THE GENERAL SHERMAN.

After so much has been said and written about the American filibustering steamer General Sherman, the people in Aspinwall were astonished to see her entering the harbor on the 3d inst., but under the name of General Ariza. This vessel, it will be remembered, is the same that was sold to a native of Guatemala called Palacios, and after shipping materials of war and some filibusters, was cleared by the American Consul at Aspinwall, and has ever since been actively employed making war on the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras. Señor Palacios and his party having failed to make good a footing in either of these Republics, now come back and present the General Sherman under another name, and carrying the Honduras flag. Both the press and the people here have insisted that her true character should be examined. She was transferred to her present owner, it is said, before the American Consul at Belize. It is now averred that her papers and flag are authorized by the Government of Honduras, which is palpably ridiculous, inasmuch as it is in no way likely that the recognized Government of Señor Arias, against which Palacios with the Sherman has been making war, should authorize his being furnished with papers, and the Government of Ex-President Medina, which Palacios pretends to uphold, no longer exists, and could not therefore give the papers alleged to be legal. There could be no doubt that the Sherman was sailing under false colors and papers, while to all intents and purposes she is still an American vessel. It was felt that, after committing acts on the friendly States of America little better than piratical and dishonorable to the United States, her departure should be prevented by the United States steam-ship Wyoming, now in the harbor of Aspinwall. At the instance of Mr. Boyd, the Consul of Guatemala, and others, the Government here and the Consul for Honduras at last made a move, and had the papers of the General Sherman examined, and the result has been that she was actually sailing under false papers and a false flag. This was sufficiently clear to authorize Capt. Cushing, of the Wyoming, to take possession of her for the decision of the United States courts. This step has given general satisfaction. The following is Capt. Cushing's dispatch reporting the seizure of the vessel:

ASPINWALL, Nov. 8, 1873.

Mr. James Boyd, Panama:

I have taken possession of the steam-ship Colonel Arias, late General Sherman, for using illegal ship papers, and sailing under the flag of Honduras, while it is proved that she has never changed her nationality and is still legally an American vessel, since the only papers possessed by her were and are American register and other papers. CUSHING.

ASSASSINATION OF COL. USCATEGUI.

From the interior of the Republic there is no news of much importance. The General Government at Bogota has asked explanations of the Government of this State, touching the assassination by the Police, of Col. Uscategui, and accuses the Administration of trying to embroil the General Government with the foreign powers who are interested in the security and safety of the transit, as well as the lives of their subjects who may pass through it. If such a thing occur again, the General Government threatens to find a remedy for it. The relations between Colombia and Venezuela are not yet on a perfectly friendly footing.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The minority of the Assembly of the State of Boyaca (nine members) protested, on the 20th ult., against the vote cast to Mr. Perez. [Note—This is the candidate for the Presidency.] The said Assembly continues its labors quietly, and has canvassed the vote for members of Congress. According to the *Cronista* newspaper, of Bogota, the State of Cauca, as far as known, has cast its Presidential vote for Perez. Candinamarca is the only State that has not voted yet. Mr. Borda has published a long protest in Barranquilla.

THE METHODISTS.

GENERAL MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church held yesterday the fifth day's session of the present convention. A very large attendance of visitors was present. Bishop Jesse T. Peck presided, and the religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. William C. Pierce. The domestic missions in the American States were again taken up, and appropriations of $10,000 to Mississippi and $6,000 to Missouri, the same as last year, were made without much debate. On the question of the Nebraska missions the contingent of last year was added to the main appropriation, making it $7,000, with $3,500 for an extra half year to be covered. The contingent of last year in the case of Nevada was partially added to the main appropriation of this year, making it $4,000, the remaining $[illegible] being set apart for use in transfers. The Newark appropriation was reduced from $[illegible] to $[illegible]; the New-England Mission, from $4,000 to $[illegible]; the New-Hampshire Mission, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]; the New-Jersey Mission, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]; New-York and East New-York, from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each. The North Carolina Mission was, after a brief debate, retained at the same rate—$[illegible]—as were also Northern New-York, at $[illegible], North Indiana, at $1,000, and North Ohio, at $[illegible]. North-west Indiana was reduced from $1,500 to $[illegible], but North-west Iowa was retained at the same rate—$[illegible]. No change was made in the amount allowed to Ohio, which was fixed at $2,000. The Oregon Conference having been divided, and East Oregon taken therefrom, the $6,000 of last year was reduced to $[illegible], without debate. Pittsburg and Providence Missions were retained at the same rate as last year, being $2,500 each. The Rock River Mission was reduced from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. The Rocky Mountain Mission excited a great debate, as $[illegible] had been allowed last year, and there was a strong desire to reduce the amount. Several amendments were offered and speeches delivered relative to the sacrifices made by the missionaries and the expense of transfers in case of sickness or other causes. It was finally resolved to make the main appropriation $14,000, with an additional $1,000 to be used in making transfers. The amount allowed to the St. Louis Conference was not changed from $7,000, although an amendment was offered to increase the amount by $500. A long discussion took place on the question of the South Carolina Missions, and a motion was made to increase the appropriation from $10,000 to $12,000, but after several amendments and substitutes the amount allowed was retained at $10,000 by a large vote. South-eastern Indiana was allowed $[illegible], the same as last year. A sharp debate took place with regard to the Southern Illinois Mission, which asked for an increase of allowance; but, after an attempt to obtain an appropriation of either $[illegible] or $[illegible], the same amount as last year ($1,400) was appropriated. The Tennessee Mission excited a lengthy discussion as to the advisability of reducing the appropriation again this year, it having been reduced last year by $1,000. Bishops Haven and Merrill both approved the reduction. Mr. Hoyt said there were [illegible] ministers in Tennessee who ought, and doubtless would, assist in maintaining this mission by contributing a few thousands of dollars. Rev. Mr. Lanahan said the missionaries in Tennessee had not yet found those rich brethren, and the mission would be glad to hear from them. The General Committee finally agreed to retain the appropriation as last year, namely, $11,000. On the Texas Missions, Bishop Wiley said the State was large enough for all comers and should be properly sustained. Bishop James said the "Church South" had five conferences in Texas, and yet there was a great dearth of religious work. He thought it would be very easy to raise up in that State several good churches, and he therefore would support a liberal appropriation for the Texas Missions. The State having been divided into two conferences, under the names of Texas and West Texas, last year's appropriation of $14,000 was finally increased to $19,000, and divided as follows: Texas, $10,000, of which $2,000 was set apart for transfers and extension of the work; and West Texas, $9,000, with a similar amount set apart. The discussion of this mission extended some time over the defined limit for the morning session, thereby shortening the period for recess.

After the recess, the session was continued under the presidency of Bishop James. The same appropriation, $3,000, was allowed to the Troy Mission. The Upper Iowa Mission was reduced from $[illegible] to $2,000. The same amount as last year, namely $2,000, was granted to the Vermont Mission without debate. On the Virginia Missions a discussion arose relative to the fact that the Washington Conference did a great portion of the work in Virginia. It was stated that the work south of the Rappahannock was not likely to be very productive for some time to come. The appropriation last year amounted to $10,000, which was attempted to be reduced by amendments to either $[illegible], or $[illegible]. Bishop Peck did not think it wise to vacate or neglect any position taken south of the [illegible], as any withdrawal would be made use of by the "Church South" to injure the cause. The General Committee, however, voted for the appropriation of $12,000, which was carried. The appropriation to the Washington Conference Missions was increased from $3,300 to $4,500, owing to the poor element that had to be administered to within the limits, the work embracing a large number of colored congregations having but little financial strength.

The appropriation of $1,200 for Western New-York was retained as last year without debate. On the appropriation for West Virginia, which was last year $5,500, some debate arose on the proposition to reduce the amount by $500, but the motion to make the amount $5,000 was lost by a vote of 12 to 13. The same sum as last year was therefore allowed. On the West Wisconsin Mission, Bishop Merrill said the public collections often embraced such contributions as coon skins and similarly illegal tender. The wants of the mission were spoken of by several members, and the appropriation was therefore increased from $4,000 to $4,500. The appropriation to the Wilmington Mission was decreased from $[illegible] to $4,500 without debate. On the Wisconsin Mission, Rev. Dr. Buckman and Bishop Merrill spoke at length for an addition of $[illegible] to last year's appropriation. The Trustees thought the appropriation should be reduced that amount instead of increasing it. After a vote to retain the appropriation at the same rate as last year had been lost the increase was granted, making the amount $4,[illegible]. The appropriation to the Wyoming Missions was increased after a short debate, from $[illegible] to $1,000.

The Philadelphia Missions, which had been passed over, was then taken up.

Rev. Drs. Durbin and Pierce set forth clearly that the Philadelphia Conference contributed more to the general mission work than any other conference, and had done so for years. An advance upon last year's appropriation, which was only $5,000—less than one-tenth of the contributions for missionary work—was earnestly recommended; and Dr. Pierce moved that the sum of $8,000 be granted. Dr. Currie thought, if the Philadelphia Conference received as much, relatively, as the New-York and East New-York East Conferences on the amount contributed to the general mission work, namely, ten per cent., there ought to be no dissatisfaction. Rev. Dr. Browne advocated the appropriation of $[illegible]. Bishop Haven said he was sure any of the Philadelphia churches could alone raise more for the local work than the Missionary General Committee could possibly appropriate, and he moved that the last year's appropriation be reduced this year to $4,000, instead of being increased. The debate was then continued for some time, Bishops Ames, Haven, and Simpson, Drs. Hitchcock, Hunt, Durbin, and others, taking a very active part therein. The question principally discussed was the duty of cities to provide for their own mission work at home. Bishop Simpson said the New-York Conference, with a far larger membership than Philadelphia, contributed less toward the general missionary work; and this doubtless arose from the fact that contributions were set apart for City missions, instead of going into the general fund. If Philadelphia should establish a city missionary society, the contributions toward the general mission work would doubtless fall off; although he would not be certain of that. Dr. Dashiell moved that an appropriation of $6,000 should be made to the Philadelphia Conference, which motion was supported by Dr. Nelson, the Treasurer, and adopted unanimously.

The committee then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

EXTRA REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOTHING.

Messrs. Devlin & Co., clothiers, Broadway and Grand street, and Broadway and Warren street, have announced a reduction in prices of from ten to forty per cent., for ready cash. The firm offer one of the largest and best lots of clothing in the United States, and at bargains greatly superior, they claim, to the wholesale stocks now displayed for retail buyers. All goods sold were manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and their immense stock consists of fine clothing for men and boys' wear, made up in most superior style. The extra reduction in price took effect on Saturday last, and the sales for the last two days have greatly exceeded the expectations of the firm. They respectfully ask an examination of goods and comparison of prices to demonstrate the bona-fide nature of the offering.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, the Grand Jury were sworn in, Samuel B. Vanduzen being appointed foreman. The Grand Jurors were excused from attendance until Thursday next, the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury being still in session.....John H. Diamond pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years.....Thomas B. Coveney, indicted for stabbing Martin Cunningham, of Flushing, Long Island, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.....The case of Hyman Copperman, a pawnbroker, indicted for receiving property stolen from the store of E. Gardner & Co., No. 86 Liquenard street, was resumed. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the prisoner, contended, in the course of an elaborate defense, that Copperman had taken the property in pawn in the course of his business, and was not aware at the time that it had been stolen. Mr. Rollins summed up for the people, and the Court adjourned till this morning when the Judge will charge the jury.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000 Western Union 58	125 Rock Island 88½
[illegible] do 58¾	100 do 88⅞
[illegible] do 58⅞	700 Union Pacific 21
[illegible] do 58½	1300 do 20⅞
[illegible] do 58⅜	200 do 20⅞
1000 do 58⅜	100 do b10. 21
400 do 58⅜	100 do 20⅞
[illegible] do 58⅜	100 do c. 20⅞
1600 do 58⅜	700 do 20⅞
200 do 58	600 do c. 20⅞
900 do 57⅞	200 do b3. 21
800 do 57⅞	100 do s3. 20⅞
800 do 57⅞	400 do 21
800 do 58	100 do 21
400 do 58	600 do s3. 21
400 do c. 58	2000 do 21⅛
200 do 58⅛	1500 do 21⅛
200 do 58⅛	100 do s3. 21
100 do 58⅛	100 do 21⅛
100 do 58⅛	100 do c. 21⅛
400 do 58⅛	300 do b3. 21⅛
1300 do 58⅜	600 do 21⅛
100 do 58⅛	300 St. Paul 29¼
400 do 58⅛	100 do 29¼
100 do 58⅛	100 do 29¼
100 do c. 58⅛	300 do 29⅜
100 Pacific Mail 28⅜	100 do 29¼
100 do 27⅞	100 do 29⅜
100 do 27⅞	100 do 29⅞
900 do 28⅛	400 do 30
100 do 28⅛	200 Han. & St. J. Pf. 29
100 do 28⅛	100 do 31
600 N. Y. C. & Hud. 88⅛	200 North-western 39⅞
200 do 88⅛	100 do 40
100 do b10. 88	600 do 39⅞
100 do 88	100 do 40
300 do 88⅛	100 do b3. 40
300 do 88⅛	300 Han. & St. Jos. 21½
100 do 88⅛	400 do b3. 22
100 do 88⅛	200 do 22
100 do 88⅛	100 do 22
100 Erie Railway 45	100 do 22⅛
200 B., H. & Erie 1½	120 do 22⅛
100 Lake Shore 68	100 Tol. & Wab. c. 40⅞
800 do 67¾	100 do 40⅞
200 do 67¾	100 do 40⅞
400 do 67⅞	1300 do 41
100 do 67⅞	600 do 41⅛
100 do 67⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. 25⅛
200 do 67¾	100 do 25⅛
100 do 67⅞	100 do 25⅛
100 do 67⅞	400 do 25⅛
700 do 67⅞	300 do 25⅞
200 do 67⅞	300 do 26
200 do 68	100 C., C. & I. C. 19⅛
200 do 67⅞	100 do 19⅞
400 do 68	200 do 20
200 do 68⅛	100 do 20¼
200 do 68½	200 do 20⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20C.'65 110	$2,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65, new 113
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.108⅛	
10,000 U.S.5-20R.'67 113⅛	500 U.S.5s,10-40R.107
500 do 113	50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.108
10,000 do b. c.113¾	4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.108½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Missouri 6s 87	200 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 68⅛
[illegible] do 87¼	100 do s3. 68⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Issue 88⅛	100 do 68⅛
	200 do 68⅛
2,000 [illegible] 90	100 do 68⅜
2,000 So. C. 6s, new, J. & J. 8¾	200 do 68⅛
	100 do 68⅛
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s 106	100 do 68⅛
[illegible] do 105½	400 do 68⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d s. 91	800 do 68⅛
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. 99	300 do c. 68⅜
2,000 H., M. & F. 1st 94	200 do c. 68⅛
1,000 L. S. Cons. R. 90	400 do 68⅛
1,000 L. S. Cons. C. 90	100 do 68⅛
1,000 L. S. Div'd Bs. 87	200 do 68⅛
4,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs. 90	100 do c. 68¼
[illegible] do 90⅛	600 do 68⅛
1,000 do 90¼	1700 do 68
1,000 do b. c. 90⅛	100 do b10. 68
11,000 do 90⅜	200 do 68
5,000 U. Pac. R. 1st 76	100 do 68⅛
17,000 do 76	200 do 68¼
5,000 do 76⅛	400 do 68⅛
14,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 70	200 do 68⅜
7,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 52½	200 do 68⅛
1,000 do 53	200 do 68⅜
3,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88 90	100 Panama R. 86
2,000 do 90¼	100 do b. c. 86
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st 100½	100 do 87
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 101½	800 U. Pac. R. b. c. b3. 21⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 98	1300 do 21⅛
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th 86	1100 do 21⅛
2,000 C. & P. Con. S. F. 98	200 do c. 21⅛
1,000 [illegible] 93¼	200 do b3. 21⅛
1,000 C. R. I. & Pac. 1st 90	300 do s3. 21⅛
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st 103	200 do 21⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. St. L. Div. 81	200 do 21⅛
5,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s 87½	300 do b3. 21⅛
10 Park Bank 120	800 do 21⅛
20 Am. Exc. Bank 102	400 do 21⅛
25 Fourth National 88	200 Cl. & P. G'td. ex. d. 76
25 do 88	10 do 76½
100 do b. c. 90	10 do b. c. 77
5 Metropolitan Bk. 113½	400 do 77
25 Del. & H. Canal 105	40 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 65
100 Quicksilver b. c. c. 28	60 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 40
400 Erie Railway b. c. 45½	100 do 40¾
200 do 45½	2300 do 41
200 do 45⅛	100 do 40¾
200 W. U. Tel. b. c. 58⅛	50 N. J. Central 92½
200 do 58⅛	100 do 92½
100 do 58⅛	100 do b3. 92¼
600 do 59	100 do 92⅛
100 do 59	100 do b. c. 92
500 do 59	10 C. & Rock I. R. 89
400 do 59⅛	100 do b. c. 89⅛
1000 do 59⅛	100 do 89⅛
500 do 59⅛	100 do b3. 90
1900 do 59⅛	100 do 89½
100 do 59⅛	50 do 89⅛
500 do 59⅛	100 do 89⅛
500 do 59⅛	50 do 89⅛
100 do 59⅛	100 do 89⅛
500 do 59	100 do 89⅛
1000 do 59⅛	100 Del., L. & W. 91
[illegible] do 59⅛	144 do b. c. 91
200 do 59⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul 30⅛
500 do 59⅛	400 do b. c. 30¼
[illegible] do 59⅛	600 do 30
[illegible] do 59⅛	100 do 30⅛
[illegible] do 59⅛	100 do 30⅛
200 do 59⅛	200 do s3. 30⅛
2000 do 59⅛	600 do c. 30⅛
100 do 60	100 do 30⅛
2300 do 60⅛	800 do 30⅛
500 do 60⅛	300 do 30⅛
200 do 60⅛	500 do s3. 30⅛
500 do 60	300 do 30⅛
1500 do 59⅞	600 do c. 30⅛
1500 do 59⅞	600 do 30⅛
100 do 59⅞	200 do 30⅛
[illegible] do 59⅞	500 do 30⅛
200 do 59⅞	300 do 30⅛
100 do 59⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 54⅛
500 do 59⅛	100 do c. 54⅛
600 do 59⅛	100 do 54⅛
1000 do 59⅛	100 Tol. & W. R. b. c. 41⅛
1200 do 60	100 do 41⅛
1700 do 60⅛	600 do 41⅛
200 do 60⅛	500 do 41⅛
200 do 60⅛	100 do 41⅛
100 do 60	800 do 41⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 88⅛	500 do 41⅛
200 do 88⅛	30 Chi. & Alton b. c. 93
400 do 88⅛	5 C., B. & Quincy b. c. 94⅛
200 do 88⅛	100 do b. c. 93
200 do 88⅛	100 Rens. & Sar. b. c. 97
100 do 88⅛	20 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. 121
100 do 88⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G't'd. b. c. 85
700 do 88⅛	
300 do 88⅛	30 Mor. & Essex 86
300 do 88⅛	300 Bos., H. & E. b. c. 1½
50 Wells-Fargo Exp. 84	700 do 1½
20 Adams Exp. 94	12 Alb. & Susq. 85
15 Amer. Exp. b. c. 58	100 Han. & St. Jo. R. 23
50 do 57½	100 do b. c. c. 23⅛
100 Pac. Mail b. c. 29⅛	200 do 23⅛
200 do 29	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 26⅛
100 do 29⅛	100 do c. 26⅛
100 do c. 29	200 do 26
100 do 29	100 do 25⅞
400 do 29	100 do 26
50 do s10. 29⅛	900 do 25⅞
100 do 28¾	100 do 25⅞
800 Harlem R. b. c. d. 109⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81 2¼ 114⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 112⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81 114½	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 113⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, C. b. c. 114½	10,000 do 113⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 2¼ 108⅜	500 do small 112½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 108½	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 113⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 109	5,000 U. S. 10-40 R., b. c. 108
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new b. c. 112⅛	2,000 U. S. 10-40 C., b. c. 108¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 112⅛	4,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81 109
	500 do small 110
15,000 do 2¼ 113	5,000 do 2¼ 109

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

300 Western Union 59⅞	5 N. Y., N. H. & H. 121
200 do 59⅛	800 Union Pacific R. 21¼
200 do 59⅛	100 do s3. 21¼
300 do 59⅛	500 do 21⅛
300 do 59⅛	100 do b3. 21⅛
100 do 59⅛	200 do s3. 21
1000 do 59⅛	1000 do 21
900 do 59⅛	200 do 21⅛
300 do 59⅛	400 do 20¾
700 do 59⅛	500 do 20⅝
600 do 59⅛	200 do 20⅝
100 do c. 59⅛	1200 do 20⅝
800 do 59⅛	300 do 20¾
1300 do 59	600 do 20⅝
1000 do 59⅛	100 do s3. 20⅝
300 do 59	900 do 20¾
100 do b3. 59¼	200 do c. 20¾
800 do 59⅛	100 do 20⅝
200 do 59⅛	500 do b3. 20¾
200 do 59	800 do 20¾
100 do 58⅞	300 do s3. 20⅝
800 do 58¾	100 Rock Island R. 89⅛
400 do 58⅞	200 do 89⅛
100 do 58⅞	100 do 89⅛
200 do 58⅞	100 do s3. 89⅛
700 do 58⅞	200 do 88¾
70 Adams Express 84	100 do 89
300 Wells-Fargo Ex. 64¼	25 St. Paul R. 30
50 Pacific Mail s30. 28⅛	900 do c. 30½
200 do 28⅛	100 do 30⅜
100 do 28¼	100 do 30⅜
100 do 28	100 do s3. 30¼
100 do 27⅞	500 do 30
100 do 27¾	600 do 29⅞
800 do 27¾	300 do 29⅞
200 do 27⅞	200 do 29⅞
100 do 28	100 do 29⅞
100 Erie Railway 44⅛	100 do 29⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 88⅛	600 do 29⅞
100 do 88⅛	100 do 29⅞
200 do 88⅛	100 do 29½
100 do 88⅛	100 do c. 29⅞
100 do 88⅛	100 St. Paul R. Pref. 55
500 do 88⅛	100 do 54½
200 do 88⅛	100 do 54⅛
800 do 88	200 Tol. & Wab. R. 41¼
200 do 87⅞	100 do 41⅛
100 do 88⅛	200 do 41⅛
200 do 87⅞	200 do 41⅛
100 do 87⅞	200 do 41⅛
900 do 87⅞	100 do 41
100 do 87⅞	100 do 40⅞
300 do 87⅞	100 do 41
100 do 87⅛	200 do 40⅞
10 Pittsburg R. 77	100 do 40⅞
10 do 76½	50 Del., Lack. & W. 91¼
100 Lake Shore R. 68¼	200 do 91⅛
800 do 68⅛	100 do 91⅛
100 do s3. 68⅛	100 Chic. & Alton R. 92½
200 do 68⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. R. 25⅞
100 do 68	400 do 25⅜
100 do 68⅛	200 do 25⅛
100 do 68	600 do 25¼
100 do 68	100 do 25¼
200 do 67½	100 do 25¼
300 do 67⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo. R. 23
100 do 67⅞	100 do b30. 23⅛
100 do 67⅞	100 do 22⅞
100 do 67⅞	500 do 22⅞
100 North-west. R. s3. 41	100 C., C. & I. C. R. 20⅛
100 do 41	200 do b10. 20⅛
100 do 40¾	200 do 20¼
100 do 40½	100 do c. 20¼
100 do 40⅛	100 do s3. 21
100 do 40⅛	100 do 20¼
100 do 40⅛	200 do 20⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 52⅞	100 Harlem Railway 109
1,500 Tol. & Wab. 2d 82	200 do b. c. c. 109½
1,030 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 60	100 Mich. C. R. b. c. c. 80⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d, Pf. 84	100 do c. 80⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. S. 1st 96	10 do 80
1,000 O. & M. con. S. F. 89	100 C. & P. Guar. x. d. 77
6,000 O. & Miss. Con. b. 87½	60 do 77¼
5,000 St. L. & I. Mn. 1st 91	200 L. S. & M. So. R. b. c. 67⅜
17 D. & H. Canal Co. 106	400 do 67⅜
25 Con. Coal of Md. 43	600 do 67⅜
22 do b. c. 43	200 do 67⅞
100 Mar. Ld. & Mg. b30. 5	200 do 67⅞
300 W. U. Tel. b. c. 59	100 do 67⅞
100 do 59⅛	1200 do 67½
400 do c. 59	200 do 67⅝
900 do 58⅞	200 do s3. 67⅝
700 do 58⅞	100 N. J. Central R. 92½
400 do 58⅞	200 do b. c. 91⅞
600 do 58½	70 do 92
200 do 58⅞	100 C. & R. Isl. R. b. c. 89⅛
100 do 58¼	100 do 88⅞
800 do 58⅜	300 do 88⅛
1000 do 58⅜	200 U. Pac. R. b. c. c. 20⅜
50 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 27⅞	300 do 20⅛
100 do 28	200 do 20⅛
100 do 27¾	500 do 20⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 87⅞	500 do 20⅜
400 do 87⅞	200 do 20⅜
200 do s3. 87⅞	1200 do 20⅛
800 do 87⅞	200 do b3. 20⅛
400 do 87⅞	200 do 20⅜
500 do b60. 88½	125 M. & St. P. R. b. c. 30
100 do s60. 87	800 do 30⅛
2200 do 87½	30 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd 85
400 do s3. 87⅞	100 T., W. & W'n R. b. c. 40⅞
100 do 87⅞	100 do 41
100 do 87½	200 do 40⅞
25 do 87⅞	100 do 40¾
100 do 87⅞	20 D., L. & W'n R. 91
20 U. S. Express 58¼	10 Chic. & Alt. Pf. 95
5 American Ex. 57	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c. c. 22½
300 Erie R. b. c. s60. 43	200 H. & St. J. R. Pf. b. c. 30
100 do 43	40 do 29½
100 C. & N. W'n Pf. 64¾	100 O. & Miss. R. b. c. 25⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 L. S. Con. C. 91	100 Pacific R. of Mo. 27½
1,000 do 90⅞	300 Union Pacific 20⅜
4,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 75	100 do 20⅜
100 U. S. Express 58	300 do 20⅜
20 do 58¼	400 do 20⅜
100 do 59	100 do b3. 20⅜
15 American Ex. 57¼	500 do b3. 20⅜
400 Western Union 58½	500 do 20⅜
200 do c. 58⅛	100 do b3. 20⅜
100 do 58⅛	10 N. J. Central 91½
100 do 58⅜	200 North-western 40
400 do 58⅛	80 do 40⅛
2000 do 58⅜	100 do 39⅞
700 do 58⅜	200 do 40
400 do 58⅞	100 do 40⅛
100 do 58⅛	10 North-w'n Pf. 65
700 do 58⅛	100 do 64½
200 Pacific Mail 28	100 St. Paul 29⅝
200 do 28⅛	100 do 29⅜
700 N. Y. C. & Hud. 87⅞	100 do b3. 29⅞
200 do 87½	100 St. Paul Pf. 53¾
500 do 87⅞	100 do 54⅛
300 do 87⅞	100 do 54
100 do 87⅜	300 Ohio & Miss. 25⅛
200 do 87⅞	1409 do 25
100 Erie Railway 43	50 Han. & St. Jo. 22¾
40 Harlem 110	400 do 22¼
200 Lake Shore 67⅞	100 do 22
800 do 67¾	40 C., C. & I. C. 20
300 Tol. & Wab. 40⅞	100 do 19⅞
100 do 41	200 At. & Pac. Pf. 11

MONDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of October, have just been rendered, and we present below a summary of the movement of the month of October; of ten months of the Calendar Year, and of four months of the New Fiscal Year.

The Import entries at New-York for October, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	October, 1873.	October, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct	$11,589,174	$15,342,844
Dutiable goods, bonded	9,188,567	8,446,254
Free goods	6,498,173	6,876,654
Total	$27,275,914	$30,665,752

There was also entered during the month, the large sum of $9,869,869 *in Foreign Gold*. For the ten months of the Calendar Year, the entries of Foreign Gold and Silver at this port amounted to $13,771,361, comparing with $5,265,429 the previous year.

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $7,861,494, or $1,327,073 less than went into Bond, so that the total value of goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $25,948,841, upon which the Customs paid are $7,656,385, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 29½ ⅌ cent. The total value of goods marketed in October, 1872, was $33,918,835, and the average Tariff thereon was 31½ ⅌ cent., or $10,655,391.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the ten months of the Calendar Years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1873. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1872. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries	$352,732,065	$375,946,256
Total marketed	$334,102,617	$350,073,332
Customs thereon	103,629,639	124,338,544
Average tariff	31 ⅌ cent.	34⅝ ⅌ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the ten months, the value of $74,458,390 was in articles free of duty. The free Goods marketed in the corresponding months of 1872 were of the value of $63,331,628, including Tea and Coffee withdrawn from Bond in July, 1872.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in ten months were as follows:

January	$10,763,626	June	$7,533,958
February	12,893,638	July	10,008,829
March	12,101,275	August	13,023,068
April	9,820,491	September	10,959,729
May	8,862,528	October	7,656,385
Total New-York duties collected			$103,629,639
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			3,674,419
Total deposited at New-York			$107,304,058

The export clearances from New-York for the month of October were as follows:

	October, '73.	October, '72.
Domestic produce	$30,609,745	$24,374,195
Foreign re-exports	637,093	750,554
Gold and silver	2,107,447	4,729,143
Total Oct. clearances	$33,354,285	$29,853,892

The Exports of all descriptions from New-York for ten months of the Calendar Year compare as follows with the corresponding months in 1872:

	1873. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1872. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Domestic produce	$237,366,385	$182,476,854
Foreign re-exports	9,132,388	9,315,907
Gold and silver	43,666,548	63,111,513
Total ten months	$290,165,321	$254,904,274

The Foreign Trade (excluding Specie) at New-York for the first four months of the new Fiscal Year compares as follows with the corresponding four months of the late Fiscal Year:

From July 1.	1873-4.	1872-3.
Goods entered	$120,704,418	$138,872,030
Goods marketed	$123,877,293	$169,304,985
Customs received	41,648,129	50,515,835
Produce exported	$103,963,202	$82,034,546
Foreign re-exports	2,947,690	3,299,732
Total exports	$106,910,892	$85,334,278

At New-York 64 ⅌ cent. of the Foreign Imports of the United States are marketed, and from New-York, 46 ⅌ cent. of the Domestic Exports are cleared.

Gold advanced this morning from 109⅛ to 109¾ ⅌ cent., but the sales subsequently fell back to 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. If the Gold Room really regards the serious aspect of the Cuban affair as likely to lead to a substantial advance in Gold, or to disturb our Foreign Exchanges, the buyers for a rise can go ahead with all confidence. We believe that this Government will soon have Cuba—and Porto Rico as well, perhaps—and while we think that the degree of actual force necessary to the settlement of the question will prove much less than the importance of acquisition, the whole bent of the prevailing popular sentiment is to drive the Spanish rule off the West Indies. The condition of affairs at Madrid, the surroundings of the Republican Government at home, and its utter inability, which, if not confessed, is known to the civilized world, to rule or control its Colonies, East or West, all point to the early transfer of these Islands to the United States. The whole operation will require little or no expenditure of Gold, nor will it necessarily call for the inflation of Greenbacks. Meanwhile the look of our Foreign Exchanges is altogether against a rise in Gold. Bills have reacted against the rates of last week nearly 1 ⅌ cent.; and if the sales to-day at 96½ ⅌ cent. for 60 days', and 98½ ⅌ cent. for sight, on London, are continued for the steamers of Wednesday and Thursday, the chances are that further shipments of Gold will be made from London.

It would be a matter of regret if our Exchanges on London should again fall to a point to make the shipment of Gold to this side profitable. The London Money Market, which is just now improving, according to the Cables to-day, to 7 ⅌ cent. Interest outside the Bank of England, would, we apprehend, be disturbed, and the effect upon the prices of Cotton and other American staples would be unfavorable.

Money was in fair demand among the Stock Brokers, owing to the increasing *Bull* movement in the New-York and Western Roads and Telegraph, at 7 ⅌ cent. on call loan. It is evidently felt that the Street will soon relapse into ante-panic combinations and cliques, with all the swing needful in the way of Bank facilities, whether in the free certification of Checks or unlimited loans on call. The Greenbacks and National Bank Notes are getting back to the New-York Banks, and as general trade has been greatly depressed by the panic and new Railroad enterprises effectually checked, the reasoning is that it would be a pity not to use this seeming "plethora" of Money to restore credit and confidence to the Share list on the Stock Exchange and to reinspire the cliques in the Vanderbilt and other stocks that survived, after a fashion, the crisis of September. This view of the case is favored by the fact, not unusual in the extremes of Wall street, that many of the Roads fell far below their reasonable value under any condition of things.

There was another pretty stout rise on Western Telegraph, Lake Shore, New-York Central, and several of the lighter Stocks of the West, this morning, and the market was a merry one for the *Bulls* for an hour or two. The business was very large in amount, and there was, perhaps, considerable realizing not only by the Brokers who bought for themselves or their customers last week, but by the involuntary holders of certain Stocks that were left in their keeping as collateral in September. The reaction in the Afternoon, however, was not important, as compared with the recent advance, and at 3 o'clock the quotations noted below were made, as compared with Saturday night.

There was a further advance in the Pacific Railroad Mortgages, and the general demand for the established Western Mortgages continued good. The Public Funds of the United States of the Coupon classes, suitable for the markets abroad, except the New 5 ⅌ Cents, were not quite so strong, owing to the lower rates of Exchange.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 17.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	108	109
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114	113¾
American Gold	109⅛	109½
Bills on London, 60 days	106¾	106⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	88⅝	87⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	89	88⅞
Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅛
St. Paul Common	29½	29¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	24¾
Western Union	58⅝	58⅝
Erie	44⅛	43
Union Pacific	20⅞	20⅝
Lake Shore	67⅝	67⅝
Toledo and Wabash	40⅞	40⅞
Harlem	109	109¾
North-west	39⅞	40¼

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	114¼	5-20 reg., '67	113¼
5-20 reg., '62	108	5-20 coup., '67	113¾
5-20 coup., '62	108½	5-20 reg., '68	113¼
Called bonds, '62	109	5-20 coup., '68	113¾
5-20 reg., '64	108¼	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 coup., '64	109	10-40 coup.	108¼
5-20 reg., '65	109	5s, coup., '81	109
5-20 coup., '65	110	6s, currency	110⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Stocks:

Tennessee 6s, old	70	Connecticut 6s	100¼
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	69¼	Rhode Island 6s	99
Virginia 6s, old	35	Texas 10s, '76	80
Virginia 6s, n. b.	36	Ohio 6s, '81	99
Virginia 6s, Cons. b.	48½	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	85
Virginia 6s, def. b.	8¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	86
Georgia 6s	60	Indiana 5s	102
Georgia 7s, n. b.	72	Mich. 6s, '78 and '79	85
North Carolina 6s, old	21	Mich. 6s, '83	85
N. C. R. Co. coup.	30	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	103⅝
N. C. R. Co., ex-coup	25	N. Y. 's'n Bounty L.	103⅛
N. C., special tax	6	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	105½
South Carolina 6s	21	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	105½
S. C., Jan. and July	8⅜	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	105½
Missouri 6s	86⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	105½
M., H. & St. Jo. Issue	83½	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	101
M. Asylum or Univ.	83	N. Y. 6s, C. L., g'd, '67	111
California 7s	102		

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	86½	Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	95¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	80	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	81	Tol. & W. 2d	82
Erie 1st, Ext.	96	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	68
Erie 3d 7s, '83	93	Han. & Nap. 1st	80
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90	Gt. W. 2d, '93	75½
Long Dock bds.	90¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	80
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Galena & Chi. 2d	91
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	97	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	90	Mor. & Essex 1st	100¼
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	91½	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	100⅝
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	107	N. J. So. 1st 7s	40¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	105½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100½
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	91	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	85
C. & Tol. S. F.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th	85
C., P. & A., Old bds.	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102½
Det., Mon. & Tol. Bs.	94	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90
L. Shore Div. bds.	86½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	89
L. Share Con. C. bds.	90½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	87
L. Shore Con. R. bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	72
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	94	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	90
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	90½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	71⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	76½	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	100
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	69	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	85
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	52½	M. & St. P. 7s, Gd. R. D.	71
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	100	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	82½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	93	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	60
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	82	Joliet & Chi. 1st	101
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Col., Chi. & I. 1st	77
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	85	Col., Chi. & I. 2d	60
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds.	81	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	72	Bos., H. & E. 1st	24
Del., L. & W. 1st	97	C. F. & Minn. 1st	65
Del., L. & W. 2d	97½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	..
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	113	114
Pennsylvania Central	89¼	89½
Reading	108	108¼
Lehigh Valley	55½	55¾
Catawissa Preferred	39½	39¾
Philadelphia and Erie	17¼	17½
Lehigh Navigation	28¾	29
Lehigh Gold Loan	83	84

In the notice, in our last paper, of the successful career of the London house of Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hon. Hugh McCulloch, we should have adverted to the facts that in the last 60 days the outstanding acceptances of the concern have run down from $8,750,000 to less than a half million dollars, and that the original capital is not only intact, but the business of the four years of the partnership of Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. shows a large profit, not likely to be seriously impaired by the panic on this side. They are still members of the Anglo-American Syndicate for placing the New 5 per cents abroad, and if the original arrangement of the Syndicate with the Secretary of the Treasury, soon to terminate by limitation, should be extended beyond Dec. 1, there is no reason to doubt that Mr. McCulloch's house will continue to participate in it.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NO. 9 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.
☞ WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP, under the firm name of
CAPRON & MERRIAM,
For the transacting of a Banking and Commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.
R. J. CAPRON, late R. J. Capron & Co.
W. W. MERRIAM, late Merriam & Bell.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, $128,743 90; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $7,583 10; arrears of assessments and interest, $1,032 64; water rents, $6,210 95; rents, Department of Public Parks, $23; board of patients, sales, fares, &c., Department of Charities and Correction, $2,341 42; costs, arrears of personal taxes, $434; licenses, Mayor's office, $42 50; market rents and fees, interest on bond and mortgage, &c., $2,537 65; sales *City Record*, $14 61; fees and fines, District Court, $107; Total, $149,070 77.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Skins, bales	12
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Resin, bbls	418
Copper, bbls	60	Spirits Turp., bbls	17
Cotton, bales	8,814	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,681
Dried Fruit, pkgs	290	Beef, pkgs	1,322
Eggs, bbls	1,074	Pork, pkgs	749
Flour, bbls	18,842	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,159
Meal, bbls	340	Lard, tcs	120
Wheat, bushels	260,577	Butter, pkgs	3,490
Corn, bushels	282,774	Cheese, pkgs	6,830
Oats, bushels	22,125	Tallow, pkgs	522
Rye, bushels	14,145	Stearine, pkgs	100
Barley, bushels	60,472	Pecans, pkgs	61
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, pkgs	209
Beans, bbls	198	Pea-nuts, bags	37
Hemp, bales	18	Rice, pkgs	140
Hops, bales	104	Tobacco, hhds	79
Hides, No.	2,170	Tobacco, pkgs	405
Hides, bbls	155	Wool, bales	223
Leather, sides	4,323	Whisky, bbls	226
Molasses, bbls	1,209		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Spain, for Liverpool—675 tcs. Beef, 114 bales Skins, 18 pks. Woolens, 476 bxs. Bacon, 273 pks. Lard, 200 bbls. Pork, 2,567 bxs. Cheese, 360 bbls. Tallow, 200 bbls. Flour, 40,340 bushels Wheat, 8,092 bales Cotton, 108 cases Tobacco, 501 bags Quercitron Bark, 10 head Cattle, 80 cases Can Goods, 50 bbls. Apples, 7 bales Duck, 71 tcs. Tallow, 25 bbls. Beef.

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—1,800 bales Cotton, 18,000 bus. Wheat, 6 bbls. Apples, 5 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 14 cases Dry Goods, 183 bales Leather, 3 cases Skates.

By the bark Helsinger, for London—14,816 bushels Wheat, 3,092 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 500 cases Fish.

By the bark Magnus Nagaboter, for Cork—23,322 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Pomona, for Liverpool—1,000 bales Cotton, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 143 hhds. Tobacco, 1,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Rothsay, for Antwerp—200 bbls. Apples, 543 bbls. Flour, 7,996 bushels Wheat, 2,200 tcs. Lard, 11,700 Staves.

ASHES—Have been neglected and unsettled in price.

BRICKS—A very limited trade has been noted in this line, with much irregularity as to values; prices of stock afloat quoted for Palo nominally $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 35; Croton Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are: for Pale, $6@$6 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25 ⅌ 1,000.

COCOA.—Has been very quiet within the previous range.

COFFEE—Has been dull throughout, and on Rio and Santos prices have been depressed, the reduction for the week on invoices having been ¼c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 35,927 bags; sales, 3,500 bags; stock in first hands here, this evening, 102,203 bags, and at all the distributing ports 192,581 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 21c.@21¼c.; prime, 21¾c.@22c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@23c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 1,954 bales, including 430 bales to shippers, 1,454 bales to spinners, and 70 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a restricted business reported at a decline of ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb., but the later dealings indicated a much firmer range. The bidding at the close was mainly by a single purchaser. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,400 bales, (of which 6,600 were on Saturday evening and 10,800 bales to-day,) with 800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14⅛c.@14¾c.; December, 14⅜c.; January, 15c.; February, 15¼c.@15 5-16c.; March, 15⅝c.; April, 15 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,814 bales, including 2,722 from Norfolk, 1,589 from New-Orleans, 1,050 from Savannah, 1,921 from Charleston, and 1,532 per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,522 bales, (exclusive of Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, and Baltimore,) and thus far this week, 35,174 bales, against 48,401 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1. 777,403 bales, against 932,107 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝

EGGS—Have been in fair request at from 26c.@29c. for ordinary to choice stock, chiefly at 27½c.@28½c. for very good to choice stock.

FISH.—A good demand has been noted for Dry Cod, with a comparatively moderate inquiry for other kinds, on the basis of about previous quotations, including Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$28; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$8; Smoked Herring at 28c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been generally quoted a shade firmer, checking the dealings to some extent. The offerings have been quite moderate, particularly desirable lines of low grade stock at the ruling figures. The sales reported since our last reached 15,450 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 90, chiefly at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to family Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75, chiefly at $5 40@$5 65; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 20@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. at $6 60@$7 15, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 40, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 60. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$3 75@$4 90
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 15@ 5 75
Extra State	6 10@ 7 15
Extra City	6 15@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 35 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 35@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$6 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon Flour has been scarce and quiet, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been in good demand, ranging from $4 35@$5 40 for inferior to very choice Superfine; sales of 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been more urgently inquired for at from $3 10@$3 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 60@$3 65 for choice, and $3 35@$3 50 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $2 85@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,100 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in moderate demand at $1 [illegible] for Coarse, $1 [illegible] for Yellow, and $1 55@$1 60 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in better request, within the range of from $3 25@$3 85, the latter for very choice State, ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in fair demand, and firmer; Sales, 3,500 bxs. Layer, part at $2 45, and 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 55 ⅌ box. Other kinds, moderately inquired for, at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more sought after, mainly for shipment, and prices have been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, with a restricted offering of stock, particularly of the better grades. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, and quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 197,000 bushels at $1 46 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 39@$1 40 for good to prime No. 2 do. do.; $1 36@$1 39½ for prime to choice No. 2 Chicago do., afloat, chiefly at $1 36 for prime samples; $1 35 for do., to arrive in about a week; $1 32@$1 33 for ordinary do. do., car stock; $1 35@$1 37 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car lots; $1 33@$1 34½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 33@$1 42 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded stock, the latter rate for very choice Iowa, in store; $1 60 for White Canada, in bond; $1 70, in part, for White Western; $1 48@$1 50 for Red do.; $1 52@$1 55 for Amber do., small lots....Corn has been more active, and quoted a shade firmer, closing buoyantly. The export demand has been good. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,500 bushels at 65½c.@66c. for good to prime sail Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for do., in store; 66½c.@67c. for very choice do.; 64c. for old do., in store; 66c.@67½c. for Yellow Western; and 75c. for White do., in store. ....Rye has been held firmly, but has been inactive; quoted at from 88c.@95c. for car and boat loads....Barley has been quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels at $1 27½@$1 50 for two and four rowed State, $1 05@$1 25 for very poor to fair ordinary Western, and $1 60 for Canada West....Barley Malt has been in rather more request, with sales reported of 3,000 bushels Western at $1 65, and small lots of four-rowed State at $1 50 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in very good demand, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with sales reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 50c.@53c. for inferior to strictly prime mixed Western, 53c.@65c. for White do., the latter for very choice; 51½c. for Mixed State....Feed has been in demand in a jobbing way, and quoted at from $18@$25, as the extremes, ⅌ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Nov. 17. Bushels.	1873. Nov. 10. Bushels.	1872. Nov. 18. Bushels.
Wheat	1,816,771	11,720,438	880,486
Corn	3,002,149	3,133,896	4,619,585
Oats	790,892	755,153	2,195,529
Barley	288,081	292,942	510,589
Rye	18,741	22,907	31,993
Peas	13,277	3,299	8,663
Malt	80,730	82,074	2,495,597
Grand Total	6,011,241	5,950,709	8,493,442

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very sparingly dealt in since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11½c.@12c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 11¼c.@11¾c. Sales, 350 rolls Domestic Cloth, part at 11½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately sought after since our last, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1 15@$1 50, and Rye Straw at 65c.@85c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@16 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Have been rather more freely dealt in, with prices of foreign quoted steady, and of City Slaughter ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. lower. Sales, 750 Buenos Ayres, 4,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 550 Port-au-Platte, 1,000 Dry Mexican, 900 Mexican Kips, 1,450 Central American, 500 Rio Grande, Ox and Cow, Seconds, 1,000 Green-salted Texas, 500 Texas Kips, to arrive; 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, 1,000 Dry Galveston, and 2,000 Dry Southern on private terms, and 1,000 City Slaughter at 8¾c.

MOLASSES—Has been in very slack demand at irregular prices; small sales of Cuba were reported within the range. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@55c.; English Islands, 28c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL TTORES—Resin has been moderately active, the demand having been mostly for the better grades, at about steady rates. Sales 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 70@$2 80; 330 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 65@$3; 500 bbls. Pale at $3 87½@$4 37½ ⅌ 280 lbs., with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 65@$2 70....Tar rather firmer, with Wilmington quoted at $3@$3 12½; sales 120 bbls. Washington at $2 90 ⅌ bbl....Of City Pitch, 100 bbls. sold at $3 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 41c.@41½c. ⅌ gallon; sales 75 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk quoted down to 5c., on sales of 500 bbls....Refined in moderate demand, with early deliveries quoted at 13¾c. Sales, 4,000 bbls. December options, at 13½c., and 1,000 bbls., first four months of next year, at 14½c....Refined at Philadelphia dull at 14c.@14¼c. for prompt, and 13⅝c.@13⅞c. for December options....Refined in cases quiet at 19c. Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in somewhat better demand, and quoted steadier in price, in a jobbing way. Sales, 50 bbls. old Western Mess at $14 75; 40 bbls. uninspected new do., at $14 50; 100 bbls. new City Mess at $16, and 40 bbls. uninspected Thin Mess at $14....For forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, February option, were placed at $14 25 ⅌ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs quite active and quoted up to 6c.@7c. for City, with market Pigs at 7¼c., though closing less firmly....Cut-meats have been in good demand, and quoted rather firmer, with sales reported of 34,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 10@11½ lbs., at 7¾c.@8c.; 600 fresh Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; 300 Pickled do. at 6¼c. 250 Smoked do. at 7½c.; 3,500 fresh Hams at 8¼c.; 400 Pickled do. at 9c.@9½c., and small lots of Smoked Hams at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Also, 200 bxs. Short-cut Hams, 20@15 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c. Dry-salted Shoulders, Winter deliveries, quoted at 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been quoted stronger in price, with a good inquiry noted for suitable goods. Sales have been reported of small lots of City Long Clear, early delivery, within the range of 7¾c.@8c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, at 7½c.; 200 bxs. do. and do., February, at 7 5-16c.; 750 bxs. Short Clear, January, at 7⅝c.; and for Chicago delivery, 100 bxs. Short Rib, November option, at 6¾c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quoted firmer, and has been fairly active, with sales reported for early delivery of 475 tcs. Western Steam at 7¼c.@7¾c. for fair to prime, and up to 7⅞c. for very choice; 200 tcs. new do., part to arrive, at 7¼c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 7⅞c.@8c.; 310 tcs. City Steam at 7⅝c., quoted at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; and small lots of Refined at 7⅞c.@8¼c., the market closing rather weaker. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, November option, at 7⅝c. for choice; 4,000 tcs. do., January, at 8c.; 2,500 tcs. do., February, at 8¼c., and 250 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c. ⅌ lb....Beef, firm and in demand; sales 150 bbls. We quote: On the basis of $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $18@$22 50 ⅌ bbl....Butter in moderate request, and Cheese rather more sought after at about former figures.

RICE—Has been in more request, with Carolina quoted steadier at from $6 75@$7 50; Patna, $7@$7 25; and Rangoon at $6 12½@$6 50, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 32½c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal; Crude quoted at 6¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been inactive; foreign stock weak in price; Castile quoted at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6¼c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been more sought after, partly on speculative account, and have been held with more firmness, particularly Cloves, which have been favored by the foreign advices. Mace quoted at $1 27½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 99c.@$1 01; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 31½c.@32c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 32c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11⅛c.; Ginger at 12c.@13c., ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite actively sought after, mainly on refining account, at a further slight rise in prices, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,093 hhds., 3,780 boxes, and 50 bags, including 2,300 hhds. good common to about fully fair Refining Cuba at 7c.@7⅜c.; 450 hhds. good to prime Refining do. at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 15 hhds. good common do. at 7c.; 1,420 hhds. fair Refining do. (late Saturday) at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 42 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 7⅝c.; 1,000 boxes Centrifugal at 8½c.; 430 hhds. Molasses Sugar (late on Saturday) at 6½c.; 2,000 boxes do. at 6½c.; 50 bags San Domingo at 7¼c.; 780 boxes Clayed (late on Saturday) at 7½c.@7¾c.; 170 hhds. Scotch (on Saturday evening) at 8c., and 200 hhds. Melado at 5c., ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¼c.; good do., 7½c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅞c. Refined Sugars have been in active request, at a further advance in prices, with Hard quoted at 10¾c., A's at 9⅝c.@10c., Yellow at 8¾c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately active at rather steadier rates; 181,000 lbs. sold at 7¼c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Of Stearine, 10 hhds. City sold at 8c., and 50 tcs. Western, to arrive, at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, at 93½c. ⅌ gallon; market firm.

FREIGHTS—A more active inquiry has been noted for berth accommodation, chiefly for Grain, Flour, Cotton, and Bacon, at generally steadier rates. Grain room was offered with much reserve. The chartering movement was moderate, and on a firm basis, the demand having been mostly for tonnage suited to the Grain, Petroleum, and Lumber trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, included by sail, small lots of Cotton at 9-16d. ⅌ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon and 50 tons Tallow at 50s. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ⅌ lb.; 300 bbls. Pork at 7s. ⅌ bbl.; 1,000 tcs. Beef, at 10s. ⅌ tierce, and 5,750 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ⅌ ton, with Grain quoted at 13½d. bid, and 14d. asked, ⅌ bushel; 50 bbls. Apples and 100 pkgs. Skins on private terms; 1,500 wet-salted Hides, at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also two ships, 1,630 and 1,497 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and a British bark, 571 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 70s....For Bristol, by sail, 15,000 bushels Grain, at 12¾d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tons Tallow, at 50s. ⅌ ton; also an Italian bark, 461 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 242 tons, with Sugar, reported from Huanchaco, at 71s., with option of the Continent at 75s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 14d. ⅌ bushel, 500 bbls. Pork at 9s. ⅌ bbl., 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 75s....For an Irish port direct, an Italian bark, 478 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 9s. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a Swedish bark, 567 tons, with Sugar, reported from Elton, at 70s....For Dunkirk, an American bark, 509 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 750 tcs. Lard at 48s. 9d.@50s. ⅌ ton; also, a German bark, 445 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d., with option of Bremen, at 6s. 9d., and an American brig, 477 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. do. at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For a Continental port, direct, a Swedish bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For Cadiz, a schooner, 602 tons, hence, with Staves at $50 for light pipe....For Genoa, by sail, 800 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil on private terms....For Demerara, an American bark, 370 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $1,900....For the windward, a bark, 347 tons, from Boston, at $1,900....From Matanzas, a schooner, with coal, from Picton, at $5 ⅌ ton....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with coal, reported from Baltimore, at $6 ⅌ ton....For Trinidad, P. S., a brig, 390 tons, reported from Boston, at $2,950, gold....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 318 tons, (now at Baltimore,) with a full cargo of Flour, from Richmond, at $1 25 ⅌ bbl. and primage....For the River Platte, an American bark, 483 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $37 and primage....For Key West, a schooner, with coal, reported from Baltimore, at $3 50 ⅌ ton....For Tennant's Harbor, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Charleston, at $10 50....For Newburyport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Doboy Island, at $12 50....For Boston, a bark, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c.; two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, on the basis of $13 50; and another, with do., from Doboy Island, at $11 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on Sunday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; 62 cars of horned Cattle came to hand and were sold off, save 275 head, which were sold off this forenoon at the One Hundredth Street Yards, prices ranged from 7c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. At One Hundredth Street Yards, on both Sunday and Monday forenoon, trade was firm but slow, the quality of the cattle to hand was superior in the aggregate to the arrivals for the three weeks previous. Prices ranged from 9¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 11 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows were firm from $35@$65 50 ⅌ head, without their calves. Veals were almost nominal, as only a few coarse Veals were sold at 7c. ⅌ lb. Sheep and Lambs were fair at moderate rates; Sheep from 4¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 6⅞c.@7c. ⅌ lb.; mixed lots of both sold at 6c. ⅌ lb. Trade in Hogs has improved; Live Hogs sold from 4⅞c.@5c. ⅌ lb. City Dressed were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

W. Thompson sold for self 15 coarse Ohio Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 29 good Ohio Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; also from $95@$100@$105@$115 ⅌ head, average weight 9¼ cwt.; 72 coarse Ohio Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 40 choice Ohio Steers from $93@$115@$120 ⅌ head, weight all round 9¼ cwt. Vail & Valentine sold 67 common Ohio Steers, with a fair top, from 9½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 33 State Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb., the Oxen at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt. Williams & Westheimer sold for selves 35 Texan Steers, grazed in Illinois, at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 118 poor Ohio Steers from 8c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 41 poor State Steers from 7c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5¾c. cwt. to 6¾c. S. Healey sold for self 85 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 39 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 11 cwt.; held on sale, 23 Ohio Steers; sold 32 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 54 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. P. Cary sold for Fish & Co. 112 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for C. A. Wadsworth 114 poor State Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 Ohio Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. Westheimer sold for C. K. Ward 76 Ohio Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Holdemor & Co., 55 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; for Wilkeson & Co., 53 rough Kentucky Steers, from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Jacobe & Co., 48 generally fair Kentucky Steers, from 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; T. C. Eastman sold for self 109 generally good Ohio Steers, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. G. Gillette, 12 choice Illinois Steers, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 10 cwt.; T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy 48 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c., ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Sidner & Co., 64 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for self 30 good Illinois Steers, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, T. Kirby sold 94 Sheep, weight 11,700 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 387 Sheep, weight 34,960 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 72 Sheep, weight 6,570 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 174 Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 13,110 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 3,310 lbs., at 6½c. per lb.; 29 Lambs, weight 2,100 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 48 Sheep, weight 4,050 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 510 Sheep, weight 40,960 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 306 Sheep, weight 31,030 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 249 Sheep, weight 27,390 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 164 Sheep and Lambs, weight 15,060 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 124 Lambs, weight 8,860 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 328 Lambs, weight 24,450 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd and Buckingham sold 438 Sheep, weight 36,900 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 424 Sheep, weight 36,130 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 448 Sheep, weight 37,950 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 326 Sheep, weight 27,950 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 398 Sheep, weight 35,800 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 17,030 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 222 Sheep, weight 31,370 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 159 Lambs, weight 11,740 lbs., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb. P. Lerch sold 1 car of Ohio Hogs at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 1 car of Ohio Hogs at 5c. ⅌ lb. T. H Reid sold 4 cars of Ohio Hogs, average weight 210 lbs. ⅌ head, at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 1 car of Ohio Hogs, average weight 160 lbs. ⅌ head, at 5c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 17, 1873: 1,395 head of horned Cattle, 469 Veals, 13 Cows, 106 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 15, 1873: 18,817 Sheep and Lambs, 285 Veals, 42 Cows. Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 15, 1873: 31,938 Hogs, 3,542 Sheep and Lambs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; a better shipping demand; sales of medium rough to choice smooth Steers at $4 50@$5 62½; Texans, $3@$3 75, with a lot of extra Corn-fed at $5; shipments, 131. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 24,000; advanced 10c.; all sold at a range of $3 75@$4 20; bulk of sales at $3 95@$4; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 673; market quiet at $2 75@$3 75 for common to choice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Beef Cattle dull at ¼c.@½c. higher; sales, 2,800 at $6 50@$7 for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $7 25 for Choice, $5 50@$6 for Fair to Good, $4@$5 for Common. Sheep market without decided change; sales, 12,000 head at $4 75@$5 50. Hogs in fair demand; sales, 5,500 at $6@$6 50.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37c. Resin firm at $2 34½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm; $1 80 for Hard; $2 75 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 15.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; most of the sales were on private terms. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 09@$1 09½ for Regular; $1 11 for North-western; No. 2 do., $1 02½@$1 03, cash; $1 03¼, December; $1 05½, January; No. 3 do., 94½c.@95c.; Rejected, 89c. Corn active and higher at 39c., cash, for No. 2 Mixed; 39⅛c., December; 40⅜c., January. Oats steady at 30c. for No. 2, cash; 30⅜c., December; Rejected nominal. Rye firm and scarce at 62c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 31@$1 33 for No. 2 Fall, cash; $1 35, December; 90c.@94c. for No. 3 Spring. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $12 12½, cash; $12, December; $12 90@$13 February. Lard active and higher at 7¼c. cash; $7 60@$7 70 February; closing at medium figures. Meats held ¼c. higher; light sales. Green Meats—Demand fair and market firm at 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders; Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Hams, 6¾c.@7¼c. Whisky steady at 87c. Freights—All charters to Buffalo privately; Corn to Oswego 12c. Receipts—7,600 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushel Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 263,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 34,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Grain in Store—56,198 bushels Wheat, 10,203 bushels Corn, 26,650 bushels Oats, 101,683 bushels Barley, 790 bushels Malt. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—9,600 bbls. Flour, 39,400 bushels Wheat, 183,126 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—7,825 bushels Wheat, 24,279 bushels Corn, 10,747 bushels Oats, 17,790 bushels Barley. Rail Exports—43,213 bushels Wheat, 60,299 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,819 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels Chicago at $1 23; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 31@$1 32; Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 25; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 10; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 70. Corn firm and scarce; sales of 60,000 bushels No. 2 at 52c.; 5,000 bushels High Mixed at 52c.; 20,000 bushels, to arrive, at 51c. Oats firm; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 41c.@42c. Barley quiet; sales of 500 bushels Western at $1 46; 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 42. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $14; Short Cuts, $14; Clear, $16; Hams, 10c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9c.; Dried Tongues, $16. Lard, in tcs., $8; in kegs and tubs, $8 50. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat—Spring firmer at 96c. for No. 2; Winter opened firmer but closed quiet with little done at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 3 Red; and $1 52 asked and $1 50 bid for No. 2 Red. Corn—Sales of No. 2 Mixed at 42½c. at east side, in elevator. Oats dull and lower at 35c.@36c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 45 for choice Minnesota. Rye dull and unchanged at 65c.@66c. Whisky dull at 87c. Pork firmer at $12 50 cash. Dry-salted Meats firm; a good inquiry for futures, but no disposition to sell; sales of loose Shoulders at 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5½c. packed. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard lower at 6¾c.@7c. for Steam. Hogs higher at $3 60@$4; bulk of sales at $3 70@$3 90. Cattle dull and weak at $1 50@$2 50 for through Texans; $2 50@$3 50 for Wintered do.; $3 75@$4 for good to prime native Steers. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Flour in better demand; sales, 2,100 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 72. Corn dull; sales, 3,000 bushels at 58c., and 1,600 bushels, in car lots, at 60c. Barley dull; sales, 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 20 for Bolted, and $1 15 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middling, $20@$22, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8c.; Barley, 7½c., to New-York, 6½c. to Albany, and 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 90c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—50,800 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,600 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,500 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Barley, 290,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $6 40@$6 55. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1 31. Corn in fair demand and higher; in the ear, 48c.@50c.; New, 43c. Rye in fair demand and higher, at 75c. Oats in fair demand and advanced at 33c.@42c. Barley firm and in fair demand. Butter in fair demand. Pork, small sales at $12 25@$12 50. Lard, strong; jobbing sales of Kettle at 7½c.; sales of Steam at 7c., held higher at the close. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear Sides held at 6c. Bacon steady, small sales; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Live Hogs firm, all sold, at $3 90@$4. Receipts—22,000. Shipments—3,500. Green Meats firm, with sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5½c.@5⅝c.; Hams, 7c.@7½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Wheat was without movement, but held firm. Rye quiet at 85c. Corn active; sales, 1 car No. 2 Low Mixed Western at 63c.; 1 car No. 2 High Mixed Western at 65c.; 5 cars No. 1 High Mixed Western at 65½c., and 2,400 bushels Mixed, in store, at 64c. Barley quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Canada West on private terms, and 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 20. Oats more active; the market favors buyers; sales 13 cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 49c.@50c.; 1 car Mixed State, at the Susquehanna Depot at 51c., delivered; 1 car No. 2 Western at 52c.; 200 bushels No. 1 Western at 52c.; 200 bushels No. 1 Western at 53c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, in elevator, at 50c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—Flour steady; Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50, outside price for order lots. Wheat nominal. Corn in good demand and firm at 60c.@62c. Oats in good demand and firm at 47c.@48c. Rye steady. Barley nominal. Live Hogs active and firm at $3 75@$4 gross weight; receipts 2,000; slaughtered to date, 21,000, against 48,000 last season. Pork steady at $13@$13 50. Bacon firm; no Shoulders here; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c., loose. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Hams, 7c.@8c. Lard, tierce, 7¾c.; Keg, 8¾c. Whisky steady at 87c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Flour moves freely at former rates. Wheat active and firmer; choice White, $1 65; fair to prime do., $1 40@$1 60; choice Amber, $1 70; good to prime Red, $1 55@$1 65; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 35@$1 40; Western Amber, $1 45@$1 50. Corn—Southern in good demand at lower rates; White Southern, 70c.; Yellow do., 63c.; Mixed Western firmer at 64c. Oats firm; Southern, 45c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye dull at 75c.@85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $14 25@$15 25. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Lard firm and higher at 7¾c.@8c. Western Butter steady; good to choice Rolls and Tubs, 25c.@30. Coffee nominal; prime to strictly prime, 22c.@22½c. Whisky firmer at 93½c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 40 for Amber Michigan, cash; $1 40½ December; $1 44@$1 44½ January; No. 2 Red, $1 34½. Corn dull and lower at 47½c. for High Mixed, cash and December; 49c.@49½c. January; Low Mixed, 47½c. cash. Oats dull and lower at 38c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $4 80. Clover-seed sold at $4 50. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—47,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 14 for No. 1, $1 07½ for No. 2, cash or November, and $1 05½ December. Oats firm and in fair demand at 31½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 43½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 69c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 37 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 304,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Quercitron Bark No. 1 is held at $35. Flour dull; Extras, $5@$5 50; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $6 50@$7; Minnesota do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$8. Wheat very quiet; Red, $1 45@$1 55; Amber, $1 60@$1 63; No. 1 Spring, $1 40@$1 42. Rye steady at 70c.@80c. Corn firmer; Yellow, 64½c.@65c.; Mixed, 62c.@64c. Oats steady; White, 50c.@53c.; Mixed, 47c.@49c. Groceries unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 14c. Whisky steady; Western in iron, 93c.

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $7 25@$7 50. Wheat steady at $1 52@$1 53 for Extra; $1 48@$1 49 for No. 1 White; $1 34@$1 35 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 49c. Freights—To Oswego, 9c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—39,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 35; No. 1 Red, $1 45. Corn firm at 54c.@55c. Oats stronger; No. 1 held at 48c.; No. 2, 41c. Petroleum quiet and steady at 13c. for Standard White and car lots.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,380 bales; gross, 4,389 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,507 bales; coastwise, 1,518 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 40,240 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; lower to sellers; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; gross receipts, 244 bales; exports, to France, 372 bales; coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 9,453 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—Cotton firm; low Middlings, 13½c.@13¾c.; receipts, 3,232 bales; shipments, 4,304 bales; stock, 25,406 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middlings, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 79 bales; exports to Great Britain, 181 bales; stock, 11,098 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 17.—Cotton steady, fair demand; Middlings, 13¾c.; receipts, 1,754 bales; sales, 1,175 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 8,031 bales; exports coastwise, 4,779 bales; sales, 1,148 bales; stock, 94,523 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 96½; New 5s, 91¾. Erie Railway Shares, 37¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 80c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £89,000. Erie Railway Shares, 37⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 40c.

4:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 7 ⅌ cent. Consols for money, 92⅝; for the account, 92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 10-40s, 91. Erie Railway Shares, 37.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8 3-16d.; do. on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8¼d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American. Sales of Uplands not below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard 40s. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands not below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 3-16d.; do., on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable November, at 8 5-16d. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ⅌ tierce for new.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands not below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands not below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 14d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £28@£28 6s. ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 17—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 9s. ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ⅌ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Nov. 18: Nos. 186, 28, 109, 34, 32, 85, 86.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Schmidt vs. Beckert et al.; 39, Rickard vs. Rickard; 65, Ames et al. vs. Redlich; 66, Foley vs. Green.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—844½, Dows vs. Griswold.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Curtis, J.—1309, Fassit vs. the Mayor, &c., New-York; 661, Meyer vs. Waugh; 2431, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 394, Fairfax vs. the N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.; 679, Sheahen vs. Bloodgood et al.; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 69, Eaton vs. Leister et al.; 583, Bartells vs. Kuhn; 827, Appleman vs. Cumming; 595, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 695, Schillinger Artificial Stone Company vs. Hull; 618½, Frisbie vs. Burr, &c.; 683, Mason vs. Roosevelt Hospital; 689, De Groot vs. Buhle et al.; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Beckhagle.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 820, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Meade vs. Clarke et al.; 804, Gardener vs. Cockerill; 1331, Magnin et al. vs. Dinsmore; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 732, Phibbs, administratrix, vs. Baker; 688, Kincaid vs. Barnelle; 796, Richard vs. Bedrossian; 514, Onlif vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 740, Weissner vs. Naigler; 563, Wood vs. Wood; 748, Blackledge et al. vs. Comstock et al.; 754, Brady vs. Callaghan; 750, Grupe, guardian, vs. Rodman; 652, Biggs et al. vs. McCool; 572, Jutter vs. Hughes; 716, Howard et al. vs. Murphy.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Robinson, J.—1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 866, Kremberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2364, Haggerty vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 3275, Blinner vs. Isidor; 1682, McFall vs. Irving; 66, McCauley vs. Gahs; 3397, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 2269, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2334, Gondensing vs. Canary; 332, Fisk vs. Standard; 2977, Hettler vs. Act et al.; 2193, Carpenter vs. Thorn; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1913, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1551, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2889, Cousin vs. Muller; 3034, Lumbard vs. McManus; 2828, Duncomb vs. Lord; 2548, Lewis vs. Fish; 2006, Smith vs. Bestman; 3308, Bennett vs. Curley et al.; 2994, Bowery National Bank vs. Hillenbrand; 2934, Mordaunt vs. Shook; 2786, Schofield vs. Denning; 3555, Terrell vs. Colfax et al.; 2830, Sleight vs. Cook; 2794, Lippe vs. Murphy; 3476, Bigelow vs. Claremont; 3174, Tisch vs. Tyers; 2092, Philip vs. Lightstone.

MARINE COURT—PART II.—Held by Gross, J.—2769, Sanches vs. Casey; 2477, De Blaise vs. Stoker et al.; 2653, Levy vs. Murphy; 2591, Cohen vs. Koehler; 3079, Durant vs. Townsend; 2322, Reeves vs. Dailey; 2645, Somerindyck vs. Ohm; 2936, Fitzgibbon vs. Sandiman; 3399, Hecht vs. Bettrich; 2099, Jones vs. O'Donahoe; 3001, Bryan vs. Sperling; 3003, Mather vs. Thompson; 3007, Kreitz vs. Kauth; 3009, Salomon et al. vs. Salomon; 3013, Taggert vs. Steinfeld et al.

MARINE COURT—PART III.—Held by Curtis, J.—2694, Camp vs. Johnston; 3347, Rabouraute vs. Ware; 3485, Borrowes vs. Raphael; 2916, Lancashire Insurance Company vs. Union Printing-house; 2603, Hendricksen vs. Gedly; 2812, Aston vs. Corwin; 3510, Jeffers vs. Gamble; 2887, O'Brien vs. Keveny; 774, Simon vs. Foise; 3417, Coat vs. Morgan; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 3163, Nickloy vs. Hadett et al.; 2573, Kerr et al. vs. Reilly; 3520, Frank et al. vs. Levy; 3426, Blumenthal et al. vs. Waldeck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—John Sutton, robbery; Edward Kenny, robbery; Daniel Murphy, robbery; Robert B. Adams, felonious assault and battery; William Purdy, felonious assault and battery; William A. Lounsberry, George Chilvers, James J. Boyle, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Pat. Stack, grand larceny; Mary A. Scott, grand larceny; John Sullivan, grand larceny; August Von Lath, Charles Lath, grand larceny; Thomas Sherwood, grand larceny; William Lawless, larceny from the person; Mary Jane Green, larceny from the person; Mary A. Dunn, larceny from the person; Robert Saunders, attempt at perjury.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Riverside Park; memorandum for counsel.

Kelly, Jr., vs. Union Trust Company; in the present state of the money market, sales of securities should be cautiously made. There are not sufficient facts shown in the Receiver's petition to authorize so extensive a sale of securities as he asks for.

Messman vs. Messman; report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the petition of Thompson et al.; order granted.

Dinsmore vs. Fisk et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Murray, Jr., et al. vs. Luling; contents of books should be ascertained by proceeding for discovery, and not on the examination of witnesses.

Tileston vs. McNamara; defendant adjudged guilty of contempt, fine $50.

Clements et al. vs. Jones et al.; the injunction should be modified. (See memorandum.)

Spanjenmacher vs. Hassel; from this bill, as taxed, should be stricken out the allowance of $86 39 and the jury fee, but not the stenographer's fee.

First Baptist Church of Harlem vs. Coles et al.; order that transcript of stenographer's minutes be furnished to the Judge, the expense to be paid equally by the parties to the action.

Coles et al. vs. Frost et al.; order overruling demurrer and for judgment.

Minet vs. Beekman et al.; order adding parties defendants.

Kemple vs. Darrow et al., Brown vs. Brown; orders of reference.

Philips et al. vs. Philips; Tucker et al. vs. Cohen; White vs. Baxter; Swann vs. Perry; Keys vs. Arnold; Donnan vs. Dunscombe et al.; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

WHAT CONSTITUTES PERSONAL BAGGAGE?

Ebenezer Buckingham vs. Miller, President.—This action was brought to recover $991 92 as the value of baggage alleged to have been lost through the carelessness of defendant's agents. It appeared in testimony that plaintiff was a visitor to this City, bringing with him baggage consisting of a trunk and an extra shirt-collar, and pocket-handkerchief. On his departure from the St. Nicholas Hotel for his home he had in his trunk a number of articles which he had purchased for personal and family use, including some presents for his children, his wife, and a niece. On the way to the depot the strap which bound the trunk to defendant's carriage was cut and the trunk and contents stolen. Objection was made on the part of defendant, who is President of the New-York Transportation Company, that the articles purchased in this City were not legitimate baggage, that a trunk was not necessary to carry the legitimate baggage he had brought with him, and that for the latter articles alone could plaintiff recover.

Judge Robinson held that the trunk was necessary in which to carry any articles the plaintiff might purchase; that the articles purchased for family use and gifts to members of his family were legitimate baggage, but that the articles purchased as gifts to plaintiff's niece were not. Under direction of the court, therefore, the jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full value of all the articles lost, except the gifts intended for his niece. Verdict for plaintiff, $166 43. Mr. Conver for plaintiff; L. A. Lockwood for defendant.

THE HAVERHILL FIRE.

DETAILED LIST OF THE INSURANCE AND LOSSES.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The following are among the losses by, and insurance on, the fire in Haverhill, Mass., yesterday:

Buildings—John P. Gilman, frame shoe manufactory and brick building, total loss; insured in the Home, of New-York, $2,000; Springfield, Mass., $2,000; Etna, of Hartford, $2,000; Niagara, of New-York, $2,000; North British, $2,000. George A. Green, Washburn block, total loss; insured in the Hartford, $3,000; Orient, $1,000; Hanover, New-York, $1,000. George A. Green, frame block; insurance, Merchants', of Providence, $5,000. George A. Green, brick shoe block, total loss; insurance, Niagara, New-York, $1,000; Home of New-York, $2,000. G. P. Prescott's loss $35,000; insured for $2,500 in the Pemberton Mutual, of Lawrence; $5,000 in the Holyoke Mutual, of Salem; $5,000 in the Central Mutual, of Worcester. John B. Nichol's loss on two stores entirely destroyed and another store partially destroyed, between $20,000 and $30,000, supposed to be fully covered by insurance.

Manufacturers and Tenants—Stockbridge & Bartlett, $30,000 over the insurance; A. G. Wentworth, leather commission dealer, $10,000 to $20,000; loss will fall on the consignors in Boston, N. H. Thomas Saunders, $15,000 to $20,000, only partially insured. W. H. Carlton & Co., $8,000; insured for $4,000, of which $2,000 is in the North America, of Philadelphia. Russ & Noyes, $10,000; covered by insurance, $4,000 of which is in the Continental, of New-York. C. S. Hubbard, $8,000; insured for $2,500. G. L. Sleeper, dealer in shoe stock and findings, $6,000 to $8,000; covered by insurance, $3,000 of which is in the Hanover, of New-York. Johnson & Carlton, $5,000; covered by insurance. L. A. Finney loses heavily; insurance not known. Kimball Brothers, $8,000; insured for $8,000 in the North British, $3,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia; $5,000 in the Continental, of New-York; $2,000 in the National, of Hartford. A. L. Kimball, loss $3,000; insured, $5,000 in the North British; $3,000 in the Continental. A. W. Chase & Co., loss $12,000; fully insured; of which $3,000 is in the Hanover, of New-York. Woodbury & Smith, loss $1,000; insured. J. Ridgeway loss $2,500; no insurance. Orrin Carlton, loss $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the National, of Hartford. Boynton Bros., loss $4,000; covered by insurance. Sawyer & Johnson, loss $8,000; insurance unknown. A. H. Thurston, loss $3,000; partially covered by insurance. George A. Webster, loss $3,000; insured in the Phenix, of Hartford, for $2,000. A. L. Reed, loss from $3,000 to $5,000; insured. Samuel Stuart, damage by water, $2,500; insured in the Etna, of Hartford, for $2,000.

The following companies had the amount named at risk, on which their loss is from fifty to sixty-five per cent.: Royal, of Liverpool, $6,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $8,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $20,400; Connecticut, of Hartford, $7,500; Faneuil Hall, of Boston, $3,100; Westchester, of Rochelle, N. Y., $2,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $7,500; American, of Philadelphia, $11,000; Commercial Union, of London, $8,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $2,000, and Germania, of New-York, $5,000.

HOW BOYS BECOME THIEVES.

Three boys named Randolph and Henry Clarke, ten and twelve years old, and Geo. Seward, aged twelve, were arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with larceny, and Benjamin C. Hoogland, a broker, doing business in Nassau street, and residing at No. 22 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, was also arraigned, charged with receiving stolen goods. The facts in the case were that one of the boys stole gold pens valued at $100 from his employer, Mr. Thos. Vercillius, No. 25 Broad street, one of which, valued at $7, he sold to Hoogland for $1. All the prisoners were held for examination.

DEATH OF TWO JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Richard McDermott, a well-known journalist attached to the Brooklyn *Eagle* for the past twenty years, died of consumption about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his home in Vanderbilt avenue. Deceased was about forty years old. He leaves a widow and one daughter. About the same hour and of the same disease Mr. Edward V. Quigley died at his home in Williamsburg. Mr. Quigley and Mr. McDermott were intimate friends and old professional associates. Mr. Quigley was forty-two years old, and was attached to the New-York *Herald* at the time of his death.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Military Concert, under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Brutus: or, The Fall of Tarquin—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Flash of Lightning—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The New Magdalen—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Mr. Robert McWade.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Wicked World—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Pauline and Charles XII.—Mr. T. C. King.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Prestidigitation and Laughing Gas by Messrs. Hartz and Colton.

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture by Mr. Thomas Nast, on "Caricaturing."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. John Brougham.

CHURCH CORNER MADISON AV. AND 31ST ST.—Concert—Mrs. Hess, Miss Bull, Mr. Remmertz.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-av. No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is officially announced that the British Government will hold the Government of Spain and all concerned responsible for further executions of British subjects in Cuba. At the same time, Great Britain reserves its decision on the executions which have already taken place. This course is what might have been expected. The position of England, however, is very different from our own. If her subjects have been shot, they have not been taken from under her flag. Those of our citizens who have lost their lives have done so through trusting to the protection our flag should have secured them. We cannot, therefore, "reserve our decision" as to what has taken place, nor confine the accountability of Spain to future wrongs. At the same time, so far as is practicable, it is quite proper that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain should unite in their representation to Spain of the enormity of the recent outrage. We do not require, and cannot, indeed, seek, any co-operation as to the redress which we shall demand. That is entirely a matter for our own settlement. But it is desirable that Spain should receive from both countries a united expression of their indignant condemnation of recent events.

Kings is now the only county in the State which has not made public the official canvass of the votes cast at the late election. It is possible that the Supervisors have some valid excuse for this long delay, but it is not probable. Fortunately, any canvass which can be made in Kings County cannot change the result. By the footings we published yesterday, Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. PLATT each have a substantial majority, which cannot be overcome in Kings by any count which can be made; but it must be remembered that the sums total of this City furnished the press were not official, but made by the reporters. Other footings of the City vote, which are equally trustworthy, give Mr. HOPKINS a majority in the State of 8,079, and Mr. PLATT one of 8,180. Both are, in any case, certainly elected, and we hope the Supervisors of Kings will now furnish the result in that county, so that we may have the total vote of the State, and ascertain the precise result of the late election.

The proposition to reduce the wages of employees on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads meets with strong opposition, and a strike is threatened. The amount and nature of the reduction are explained in our dispatches from the line of the road. The engineers are organized, and will, undoubtedly, give the company some trouble if an open rupture take place. If we understand the proposition of the engineers correctly, they claim an advance even above previous rates. They number some 630 men.

It is becoming an interesting question when we are to have an end of the Industrial Exhibition swindle. Yesterday, a protest against the scheme, signed by fifty prominent citizens, representing $500,000,000, was presented to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, but the adventurers who are trying to force their way into the City Treasury are not dismayed. We are informed that at the hearing before the committee to-day they will produce a number of "working men" to advocate the swindle, on the ground that it will enable the "company" to employ a large number of laborers during the Winter. This is a false pretense which we have exposed more than once, but we suppose we must go on exposing it until these men are tired of trying to rob the City. This "company" cannot give employment to anybody during the Winter, for the reason that possession of the land cannot be obtained for one year from the date of the payment of the purchase-money. This money has not been paid, nor is it probable that it ever will be. Some of the Assistant Aldermen are tiring public patience by their efforts to keep life in a transparent swindle. They cannot persist in this business much longer without laying their motives open to serious suspicion.

Judge LARREMORE gave evidence of his fitness for judicial trusts, yesterday, by his decision dissolving the injunction against the new Police Justices, and maintaining the constitutionality of the law under which they were appointed. In reaching this conclusion it cannot be denied that he was guided solely by his view of the law, and we are glad to know that a statute from which so much good is expected has been sustained on the first test. The chief point in the case before Judge LARREMORE was whether Police Justices are Justices of the Peace under the Constitution of 1846, and this decision declares that they are not. This view was taken by Mr. DORMAN B. EATON and other eminent lawyers, before the Legislature, when asking the enactment of the law. We do not doubt that it will be sustained by the appellate courts, and that we are happily rid at last of the Magistrates who made our Police courts infamous. We presume the case will be appealed, but it is a satisfaction to know that meantime the decision of Judge LARREMORE relieves us from any further interference of the Tammany Police Magistrates in the administration of justice in this City.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Although the weather last night was about as bad as can be imagined—a bitter north-west gale, with driving storms of sleet and rain—Steinway Hall was packed with people, eager to express the general indignation which is felt concerning the recent massacres of Santiago. There was not much wild talk, and several very good speeches were made. Mr. EVARTS had a delicate and difficult duty to perform, and he discharged it with great discretion and success. It is not easy to make a calm speech to an excited audience. Mr. EVARTS, however, was equal to his work, and his address may be regarded as a very accurate expression of the feeling of the American people. The resolutions were also much more moderate in tone than might have been expected under the circumstances, and very little, if any, exception can be taken to them.

Mr. S. S. COX probably represented the more excitable portion of the audience. Mr. COX is so clever a man that he ought to hail from the Republican Party, and it is probable that the force of common sense, which he must find it hard to resist, will bring him to us one of these days. In the meantime, we are always glad to listen to what he has to say. We intend no injustice when we pick out one or two passages of his speech for comment. He pointed out, very properly, the duty of maintaining the true American theory—for American it is, seeing that we have fought for it against England when she was the only great maritime power in the world—that "the rights of persons, property, and sovereignty are violated whenever, as in the case of the *Virginius*, a ship is overhauled, searched and seized." This is a principle so honorably identified with our own history that we ought to make any sacrifices to defend it now, or at any future time. We may go further even than Mr. COX, and say that if we did not defend it—if we allowed our ships to be seized, and the persons in them massacred in cold blood, we should deserve to lose our foremost place in the family of nations. Any nation which will not defend its flag and its citizens deserves to be insulted, and assuredly will be insulted, by the rest of the world. Within half a dozen years, England has sent an army into the heart of Africa, and another to the deadly Gold Coast, to avenge injuries done to her citizens. We certainly do not propose to play second fiddle to England in this tune.

So far, then, we agree, and more than agree, with Mr. COX. But he went on to complain that "gentlemen high in authority are waiting for the facts," and he asked, "How long, O Lord, how long"—our old friend *quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra* might have suited his purpose just as well—"are we to wait upon our diplomatic jugglery? The facts are patent. O, for a fortnight of Gen. JACKSON or Gov. MARCY!" With more to the same effect. Now, this is where we part company with Mr. COX. We do not think that Gen. JACKSON was a better soldier than Gen. GRANT, or a more ardent patriot, or a more thorough-bred American. What could be done that has not been done? Mr. COX is too shrewd a man to bang about bladders over the heads of the people. We say at once, and with all frankness, that we should condemn the Government in language quite as vigorous as Mr. COX could use if we saw any reason to believe that it was tinkering at this question, or beating about the bush, or going to sleep over an outrage which is enough to make any decent man's blood boil in his veins. But we see no such evidence. What we see is evidence of a very different kind. The President is as indignant as any man in the country can be at the proceedings of the miscreants in Cuba. But, Mr. COX, has he the power to declare war? You have been in Congress—what would you have said if a President had been insane enough to declare war against a foreign power without the consent of Congress? Where would the Constitution have been then? And short of declaring war, what could be done? We have expressed our opinion on that subject. We have said that the Government should send a fleet to Cuba—should take practical measures to defend our ships and our citizens against a repetition of *Virginius* massacres. And, without waiting for our advice, or anybody else's, this is what the Government has done. The Secretary of the Navy has scarcely been in his bed since the news arrived. He has gone from one navy-yard to another urging forward preparations which, we venture to say, are very nearly unparalleled. Congress has starved army and navy; it would give no money for the support of either without grumbling, and very little money at all. Our iron-clads were rotting at the navy-yards. Yet in less than a week the *Worcester* (fifteen guns) has been got ready for service, and is now on the point of sailing; the *Powhatan* (seventeen guns) is nearly ready; the *Juniata* (eight guns) will probably get off this week; the *Franklin*, (thirty-nine guns,) the *Colorado*, (forty-six guns,) the *Minnesota*, (forty-six guns)—altogether (not to go through the list in detail) *twenty-four* vessels, carrying about three hundred and twenty guns, are being fitted up with all possible dispatch. Now we ask any man in the country whether this looks like a sleepy-headed policy?

The Government cannot declare war against Spain—but it can and must defend its flag and its citizens, and this work it is ready to do. Do not let us present to Spain the appearance of a wrangling crowd. Abuse of Secretary FISH, or of the Cabinet, is absurdly unjust, and can only do harm. Let the "Cuban patriots" restrain themselves—we are not going to war to please them. We shall defend the honor of the nation, and protect our citizens from outrages worthy only of savages. But there is one thing which everybody would do well to remember, and this is, that you cannot preserve the fame and credit of a great nation without soldiers and sailors. You may preach about peace, and read the Bible—both very proper things to do—but when things come to be sifted down, it is found that the bullet and the sword are your only peace-makers. It is very dreadful, and we are very sorry for it; but man is still a fighting animal, and when a pinch like this comes, he generally wants to fight, and have it out. When there is *no* such pinch we are apt to say, "Why waste money in keeping up an army and a fleet? We do not want them." No; you do not want them at that moment, but you never can say how soon you *may*. The honor of being a leading nation in the world is not acquired, (as we have found) and is not maintained, (as we may yet find) without many penalties. We go on refusing money to keep a fleet in proper order, we want it all of a sudden—people will not wait even a week for it—and then there is abuse of Secretary This or That, and *quousque tandem*, and all the rest of it. Blame Congress if the fleet is not in first-rate order—not the President or the Cabinet. Our present means are being worked up to their fullest extent, and with a rapidity and energy which reflect the greatest credit on the Government. *But*—if the Government declared war against Spain, how Mr. S. S. COX would howl, and how the Democratic Party would cry out against the usurpation of our "Cæsar," and demand his impeachment. Let us have something like fair play; if we are angry, we need not try to hound the Government into measures which would make it the ridicule of the whole country in less than a month. The very men who abuse it now, for instance, would be the first to condemn it if it went a step beyond the point to which it has already advanced. Our iron-clads will soon be off Cuba, and the Spanish authorities there will understand that the next outrage they commit will subject them and their blood-stained cities to a punishment which will be remembered in history.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Most reports are agreed that there is a much better condition of things in nearly all lines of business than there was a fortnight since. The cause of this improvement is undoubtedly the dissipation of unreasonable fear in the public mind. We have frequently pointed out that our monetary difficulties have had a double origin, one real and likely to be somewhat permanent, the other in a sense imaginary. The country had unquestionably pushed its enterprises in the direction of the building of new railways and the extension of established lines faster and further than was safe. In most cases the enterprises were such as were reasonably sure to prove profitable in the end; but they were projected without the solid means to sustain them until the actual business could produce the necessary income. Railroads were not only built on borrowed capital, but on capital borrowed on bonds for which the interest had to be provided. Had the money been loaned with the understanding that the lenders would wait for their interest until the profits of the roads would pay it, the case would have been very different. Even then there might have resulted great embarrassment, but it could not have been so sudden and sweeping as that which now occurs. Lenders had the idea—and justly—that they had security for their interest and that the projects they were supporting would meet their demands regularly. The roads, in some important cases, could not do this, and the result was a railroad panic. Good roads and bad ones were equally involved. Lenders became anxious and nervous. This feeling, striking a market widely engaged in speculation on "margins," produced a sudden collapse of prices, a general suspicion of all securities, a fear of moving in any direction. One result of this was an immediate suspension of a great many industries dependent on the building and extension of railways. This was what we may call the real cause of our monetary troubles. It was the interruption of earnings for a large and, heretofore, prosperous class in the community. This interruption of earnings compelled a diminution of consumption and of demand, and an unavoidable falling off in trade and the profits of trade.

But this real cause was accompanied by another. The public saw that certain securities, previously good, had turned out to be either bad or much less good than was supposed. Men failed who were supposed to be sound. Institutions suspended or broke down which were regarded as safe. From these events arose an ill-defined fear of everybody and everything. This was in part reasonable, and in part unreasonable. It was reasonable, because the inference was just that where some unsoundness had been unexpectedly shown, more might be. It was unreasonable, because it implied that there was no limit to the unsoundness. The line between the two could only be discovered by time. We could only be sure who could be trusted by experimenting gradually, and testing our relations by cautious resumption of business. This was precisely what took place, and what is now going on. Men are finding out, little by little, who are the black sheep and who are not. As a matter of fact, there is every reason to believe that the number of black sheep is very small, that the general business of the country is in a sound condition. On the whole, we have not bought more than we can pay for, or raised and manufactured more than we can sell at a fair profit. If this supposition is not an incorrect one, time will steadily bring improvement in general business. Suspended manufactures will be resumed. Trade will spread its active agencies again over the land. Then, if we have the wisdom and the courage to seize the opportunity for making our currency *money*, and not dishonored paper, we have a career of prosperity open before us such as the past has not witnessed.

HOT-AIR FURNACES.

With the facilities at our command it would not be easy to form anything like an accurate estimate of the number of deaths that have resulted in the cities and towns of this country, during the past ten years, from the system of heating employed in the majority of houses. Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, in his very interesting paper on "Sanitary Relations and Health Principles of Architecture," delivered last week before the American Health Association, took particular pains to point out the effect of furnace heat upon the human constitution. The hot-air furnace, in its present form, was, according to Mr. PFEIFFER—

"first employed at the end of the last century by a Mr. STRUTT, of Beper, near Derby, for warming his cotton mills, and was soon after introduced into general use. Its distinctive feature is that its application of fire heat to metallic surfaces is a direct one, without the intervention of either water or steam, and it is this feature which, in my view, makes it utterly objectionable, except, perhaps, in cases where the object is merely to produce a drying and warming effect of considerable intensity for specific manufacturing or laundry purposes. In all other cases it is to be utterly condemned. Indeed, there seems to be a general concession that the heat produced by hot-air furnaces is of the most injurious character in its influence upon health. Dizziness, coldness and languor in the extremities, feebleness of pulse, fainting fits—such are some of the symptoms that have everywhere been noticed to accompany this mode of heating, undermining health in its most susceptible department—the nervous organization. Air heated thus artificially, without contact of water, acquires an aridity which causes it rapidly to absorb moisture from the skin and lungs of persons exposed to its influences, and the evaporation, by its refrigerating effect, contracts the blood-vessels at the surface, while other parts not being exposed to this influence become, in consequence, surcharged with the fluids which are repelled from the extremities."

The very best authorities agree as to the injurious influence of hot air when not modified by vapor of water. The doctors have hitherto only very feebly protested against the hot-air furnace. Indeed, we venture to say that scores of them have given the matter so little attention that this fruitful agent of disease would be found doing its deadly work in their own houses.

Many a young girl has been hastened to the grave through a fondness for sowing or reading "over the register." In houses where stoves are exclusively employed for heating purposes, the danger from dry air is by no means inconsiderable. The heat radiated in this way is capable of modification. Very few modern stoves are without facilities for warming water, yet it would be safe to say that in fifty cases out of every hundred they are neglected. By carefully keeping the water-warmers filled, the atmosphere may be maintained sufficiently moist for healthy respiration. A failure to do so will cause the nervous disorders referred to by Mr. PFEIFFER, just as surely, if not as speedily, as the blighting breath of the furnace. There is another point in connection with the subject of hot-air furnaces which ought not to be lost sight of. It is that in regard to the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter by the action of dry heat. During the warm weather the flues which connect the furnace with the rooms up stairs draw into them by degrees a vast quantity of the particles that emanate from human bodies. When the first cold "snap" comes, the furnace is set going at full blast. Decomposition begins almost immediately, and the odor produced has often caused surprise in the family. To find a reason for "the dreadful smell" has perplexed many an honest housekeeper. When the head of the family returns from the City, exhausted by the labors of the day, he is "knocked down" by it. The consequences very often are a display of bad temper and a spoiled dinner. The wife, driven to her wits' ends to find a solution for the mystery, arrives at the conclusion, finally, that the unfortunate man who was paid for cleaning the furnace had given no equivalent for the money. Not a comforting conclusion, it is true, nor a just one, so far as the cleaner was concerned, but the only one that could be come to by a person lacking the knowledge which is supplied in the paper of Mr. PFEIFFER. There are few housekeepers who have not innocently done the furnace-cleaner injustice oftener than once. Mr. HOOD, who is given as an authority on this question, says: "Not only will the hot-air furnace, which is particularly liable to these objections, act powerfully in decomposing the floating particles of extraneous matter contained in the air, resolving them into sulphuretted, phosphuretted, and carburetted hydrogen, with various compounds of nitrogen and carbon, but it will likewise decompose a portion of the vapor contained in the air, absorbing the oxygen and liberating the hydrogen."

Surely facts like these ought to be sufficient to convince the most stubborn friends of the furnace of their error in keeping it any longer.

RELIEF FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

There is no desire in any quarter to question the motives in which originated the proposition that the City shall furnish all the employment possible to the laboring classes during the coming Winter. The prospects at present may furnish an excuse for any scheme, however absurd it would appear at any other time. In this City thousands of laborers and skilled mechanics are already idle, and many more will probably be out of work before Spring. From this state of things, which no one denies, it is assumed that the pauper class in the City will be largely increased during the Winter, and that, in an economical point of view, it is the duty of the authorities to use this unemployed labor to the greatest extent possible on public improvements which must be made at some time, and which can be made more cheaply now, when the wages of labor are reduced. It was doubtless this view of the matter which induced Mr. MORRIS to offer the resolutions now pending before the Board of Aldermen, which provide for the addition of $2,000,000 to the estimates for the Departments of Public Works and of Public Parks, in order that certain work now in progress may be carried steadily forward.

In considering this suggestion it must be kept in mind that the relief it contemplates must be immediate and continuous in order to be effective. It is, therefore, necessary to know what is the character of the work which it is proposed shall be carried on during the Winter. Fortunately, the resolutions are sufficiently explicit on this point. They provide for the application of the money to the completion of the eastern boulevard, the Eastside Park, the Riverside Park, and the Morningside Park. It will be seen that all the work which it is proposed the City shall provide for the unemployed is out-door labor, and this is necessarily the case, as the City has nothing else in which to engage any considerable number of men. The practical question now arises whether this kind of work can be done profitably, or done at all through the inclement season. We do not think that any reasonable man will claim that it can. For a month to come, perhaps, something might be done on the parks and boulevards, but certainly not beyond that period. By that time the frost will have entered so deeply into the ground that all money expended in digging or paving will be worse than wasted, for whatever is done must be commenced afresh and done over again in the Spring. The $2,000,000 thus used would be of little relief to the working classes, and of no benefit to the people.

The proposition, however, being charitable in its purpose, and reasonable until closely examined, has met with some public favor. If the project were feasible there would be little objection to it. The gain of the City would be in obtaining improvements at reduced cost and in preventing a large number of persons from becoming public burdens. It may be proper to make the appropriation and use the money to the utmost extent possible, but a grave mistake will be made if this device is trusted to greatly decrease pauperism. Even if our climate would not prevent it from being successful, it would fail to yield the large return which is expected of it. But these resolutions are more worthy of public respect than the talk of the Assemblymen elect on this subject. It seems cruel to say that some of these persons are seeking political capital for themselves out of public misery, but it is difficult to avoid this conclusion. When a legislator expresses his readiness to "protect" a public officer in any violation of law that may be thought a benefit to the working classes, he is dealing with a grave matter in the spirit of a demagogue, and his motives are open to suspicion. The members elect to the Legislature have not suggested anything practical which Controller GREEN can do which will be of any benefit to those they profess such anxiety to assist without expense to themselves. Until they have something of the kind to offer, their promises to "protect" Mr. GREEN, or any of the departments, in any technical violations of the law are of little value.

No relief which can be afforded the working classes by an increase in the chances for public employment, however great, can be of much service. The only efficacious assistance is in the restoration of confidence in business affairs, and to that end the efforts of all should be directed. There is no valid reason for a great part of the present depression. By united action, guided by a resolute purpose, it could in a little while be largely removed. With distrust still quite prevalent, it is apparent that a change for the better is approaching. Confidence cannot be fully restored and business activity fully resumed for some time, no doubt, but much can be done to lessen the evils now pressing upon us if people will only make up their minds that there is not sufficient cause for the present extreme depression. The way to the relief of the working classes lies in this direction. It should be taken rather than trust to expedients avowedly illegal and of doubtful utility.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, AND NICARAGUA—DEFEAT OF BARAONA—RAILROADS IN COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 9.—The Republic of Guatemala continues in a progressive and orderly condition. The rebel factions in the State have been put down, and the Republic of Salvador has united with Guatemala to enable Honduras to put down her rebellious factions. The principal subject occupying the press and Governments of Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua is the conclusion of a defensive and offensive alliance between them. This alliance, said a Deputy in the Assembly of Salvador, does not in any way mean war to Costa Rica, but merely to give moral force to the situation.

SALVADOR.

Gen. Espinosa telegraphed on the 15th ult. that he had given battle to the notorious Baraona, in Honduras, and defeated him.

NICARAGUA.

Besides approving the alliance treaty between the three Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua, Congress had taken up the subject of the abolition of capital punishment, which was defeated in the Senate by six votes against five. The commercial aspect of the Republic was improving, but the coffee crop seemed likely to suffer from the want of rain.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is chiefly taken up with her railroad schemes. Congress has approved the new contract to enable the contractor, Mr. Henry Meiggs, to extend the railroad to the Pacific, which the old contract did not provided for, and the price of 8,000,000 for the construction of the part from Port Limon to Alajuela would leave the contractor with a loss, but the acceptance of the new contract would enable him to make up.

THE COHOES MILLS SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY.

COHOES, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The mills in this city did not resume operations this morning, as was expected. The ruinous rates at which the goods are now being offered makes it impossible to produce them, except at a sacrifice, which would certainly lead to bankruptcy. No change can be looked for until there is a decided improvement in the market.

MANCHESTER, N. H., MILLS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 17.—Thus far there has been no abatement of working hours by our manufacturing companies, except in the Manchester Print Works, which are running four days per week. The leading corporations, however, will hold a meeting to-morrow to decide as to reducing wages or cutting down the hours of labor.

VIOLENT STORM IN ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 17.—There was a heavy thunder-storm here last night, which prostrated all the telegraph lines near the city. A light rain prevails this morning.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

ST. HUBERT'S DAY—"LA TOUSSAINT."

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

"St. Hubert's Day" once more, and a glorious day it is for the privileged few who were able to go out in the early morning to pay their respects to the feathered tribe, and to burn Ely & Co.'s best incense powder in honor of their excellent patron saint. With great truth can it be said that there is no saint in the calendar so uniformly amiable as the good St. Hubert, the patron of all honest *chasseurs devant Dieu*, who always makes a point of insisting upon fair weather for the benefit of his devotees. I am always ready to burn a candle for St. Hubert, the special guardian of all legitimate field sports, as well as to that sainted man Noah for his thoughtfulness in planting the vine as soon as he left the ark. If I had the faith of many men I should burn a number of candles during the year in order to induce the good saint to protect the partridges from poachers. It is a lamentable fact that our game birds are growing scarce, and on St. Hubert's Day every true sportsman should reflect upon the best means for preserving the partridges during the breeding season. And "All Saints' Day" and "All Souls' Day" have also come and gone, passing as usual in the midst of most horrible weather. Four years out of five, curious to say, it rains and blows and storms at Toussaint. This is so common that it has become proverbial. The Breton peasants have a superstitious legend to explain the bad weather of this season. At Toussaint, the story goes, all the saints in Paradise have a day's leave of absence in order to attend to their worldly affairs, and, being very human in its instincts, the weather immediately becomes as bad as it well can be when left without guidance or control. It is only when the good St. Hubert is seen on his way back again that the weather begins to tremble and to put on its brightest smile in order to avoid the anger of the saint. It is to be presumed that this state of the weather has been long observed, for an old Norse legend explains it by saying that the cold winds are due to the presence of departed spirits. All souls which have passed from earth during the year have to remain up to this period in the moon, when they are tumbled down and whirled and whirled about upon the winds until all are engaged in a mad dance about the maelstrom. Then a cross descends from heaven, and those to be saved cling to it; those to be lost fall into the whirlpool, and are swept down to perdition. Century after century Breton and Scandinavian mothers have repeated these legends to their babies, and both still live in popular tradition. Perhaps natural reasons may not be admitted as an excuse for the bad weather on these days, for they have not always been held at the same period of the year. The fête of All Saints was originally celebrated on the 12th of May. In the seventh century Pope Boniface IX., having consecrated the Pantheon, at Rome, to the Holy Virgin and "all the saints," decreed that, for the future, the observance of All Saints' Day should be fixed upon the 1st of November. The origin of All Soul's Day dates from the second century. For many years little is known about the ceremonies of the day, but in the year 998 St. Odilon, Abbé De Cluny, instituted the fête in the Clunisian monasteries, in honor, or in memory of all deceased believers. The Pope approved of this ceremony, and in the course of time it was adopted throughout the West, and the souls of all the departed were embraced in the commemorative ceremonies. Here it always rains on All Saints' Day, and there is always a biting, chilly wind on the *jour des morts*.

"LA TOUSSAINT."

But here in Catholic France this state of the weather does not prevent thousands of persons from visiting the various cemeteries, and all the churches are thronged with people. Of all the fêtes of the year that of "Toussaint" is the most respected here, and the most skeptic Parisian, or the most rabid free-thinker, who eats meat on Friday through mere bravado, and who gives a meat dinner on Good Friday in order to show his contempt for the priests, has the most sincere respect for the day devoted to the memory of the dead. On the first day masses are said for the repose of the souls of the departed; on the second their narrow homes are visited and ornamented with mourning-wreaths and garlands; and a day's communion is held with those who have passed away from earth. As I have had occasion to remark several times since my residence in Paris the French have a very strong reverence for their dead. After witnessing such scenes as those of yesterday, I am always tempted to repeat my remarks of the year before. To me, as to thousands here, this day is the most prominent mile-stone in the journey of life, by it we mark the rapid—oh, very rapid, flight of time. There may be some among my readers who will remember, as if it were but the other day, what I wrote twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six months ago about the tombs of Ary Scheffer, Heinrich Heine, Alfred De Vigny, Menger, Rossini, and many more, and which we visit yearly here in order to spend an hour beside them in recalling the flight of time. And, beginning with Auber, how many illustrious men have been removed to these cities of the dead since I first began my yearly pilgrimages thither! Death has been very busy among us during the past two years, and every year the crowds in the cemeteries grow denser and denser. Three years ago the weather was fair on the *jour des morts*, and all Paris crowded the cemeteries, presenting a spectacle which I can never forget. In New-Orleans this custom is kept up as it is in France, and I do not see why other cities should not agree to give one day in the year to the souvenirs of the departed.

OBSERVANCE OF ALL SAINTS' DAY.

On Saturday all business was closed, of course, and the shopkeepers, who never put up their shutters on Sundays or Christmas, had closed their doors. The churches were densely crowded in every part of the city. At Notre-Dame, the Madelaine, Sainte Chlotilde, Saint Augustin, Trinité, Saint Kock, in nearly all the churches, in fact, there were great crowds of people of all classes and conditions, and the ceremonies were very beautiful and very impressive. There is something in them at such times and on such occasions as this which profoundly touches the heart. In the noble ceremonies of the Anglican Church there is also something grand and impressive, and when the heart is so deeply touched by them one wonders why men cannot agree in matters of religious belief and religious worship. In all the churches collections were made for the benefit of the widows and orphans, and an unusually large sum was obtained. This is, generally speaking, the harvest time of the various public charities, for during the Chistmas and New Year's holidays every man has so many *étrennes* to purchase, and so many demands upon his purse, that he gives with less liberality than at this season. At one of the churches the sum of 20,000 francs was said to have been collected for the orphans during the two days.

IN THE CEMETERIES.

No special incidents occurred at the cemeteries, all of them being very strongly guarded. It had been announced that no political demonstrations would be allowed, and every one knew the danger of crowding about certain graves. The first, and only political arrest, I believe, was that of a man who watched for an hour for an opportunity to make a display with two wreaths he had purchased. Divining his purpose, as they saw him walking backward and forward, the Police allowed him to go on, and several detectives went to swell the crowd about the tomb of the "four Sergeants of la Rochelle." Seeing a fair audience, this individual rushed forward with his wreaths, and was beginning some sort of speech when arrested by the guards. He was kept over night at the station, then told to go home and not try it over again next year. Cavaignac's tomb had but a single wreath, brought by his son, and only a few garlands were cast upon the grave of Baudin. Ary Scheffers' tomb was decorated as usual, and the modest pots of living flowers which are annually placed upon the threshold by some loving hand, not admitted into the painter's family, were there, as for many years past. At twenty years of age, every young man given to literature feels bound to visit the tomb of Henri Murger, and lovers love to visit the monument of Heloise and Abelard. The tomb of Ernest Baroche, the gallant young officer killed at Bourget, and whose name was suppressed by Gen. Trochu because he was a Bonapartist, was literally covered with flowers and wreaths. Many wreaths were also placed upon the graves of the gendarmes who were shot during the Commune in the Rue Haxo.

AN ASSASSIN'S GRAVE.

There is one sad detail which is worth mentioning. A wreath was placed upon the grave of the assassin Troppmann, and it was not of Parisian manufacture. It is said that there is no man in the world so bad and so ugly as not to have some one to love him, and can it be that this "wild beast," as Lachand called him, left one person in Belgium to regret his death? Outside the small cemetery, in the environs, is a small field called the *Champs des Navets*, devoted to the clients of M. De Paris. This small field is opened once or twice a year only to a singular funeral train. A closed wagon, followed by two gendarmes, and accompanied by two assistants, drives into the field, where a grave has been dug, and the body of the executed criminal is taken out, wrapped in coarse bagging, and placed in the hole. The separated head is placed between the legs, the bagging closed over the body, the grave filled in, and left level with the ground. In the Spring it grows up with weeds, and a slight depression alone marks the burial place of the assassin. But most of these graves are marked by friends, and on the *jour des morts* several wreaths are furtively placed upon them, generally in the early gray of the morning. With great delicacy the Police retire when one or two women are seen stealing along the wall of the *Champs des Navets*, and they always keep out of sight when a mother or a sister is there weeping over the grave of the dishonored dead. The tombs of Ferré and the other Communists are in the adjoining yard, and a number of wreaths are annually placed upon their graves. The manufacture of mourning wreaths has now become a great industry in Paris, the proceeds amounting to near 20 millions of francs. The garlands sell from 10 sous to 150 francs, and from this price to 500 francs in a few instances. The average price is 2.50 or 3 francs, and the number purchased is enormous. An illicit trade is carried on every year by boys who steal the wreaths from the tombs and sell them outside. About 100 thieves are arrested every year for this offense in the various cemeteries, the licensed dealers helping the detectives in ferreting out the criminals.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

It is also a fact worth remarking that there were only two suicides yesterday. Generally there are several on this day, and rarely less than seven or eight. The maximum number is fourteen, reached in the year 1859; the minimum is two, of the present year. Most of these suicides are of the sentimental class. They are generally women who long to rejoin their dead babes, or men who have given themselves up to drink during the year, and who suddenly find that they cannot live without the wines they have lost. Last year one poor drunkard killed himself, leaving behind him a very sentimental and affecting letter, to say that life was a burden to him without his "dear lamented," and that he was going to rejoin her in a better world. On inquiry it turned out that his wife had been dead four years; that he had been twice arrested for beating her; that they never lived a day without quarreling; and, finally, that they had been separated for more than two years before her death. This is a fair sample of many suicides, for in nine cases out of ten the cause given is not the true one. Since the journals ceased to give the names of the suicides, and to recount their tragic history in dramatic terms, suicide has been gradually declining in reputation.

POLITICS.

I hardly know what to say about the political situation at this time, and for the simple reason that I predicted all that has happened more than two months ago. I have never believed that the Monarchists would get their majority, although the chances were very nearly even at one time, and it will be remembered that I have often enough stated that the powers of Marshal MacMahon would be prolonged. This will now be done, and in a very few days, probably without serious opposition. The Monarchists confess their defeat, and even acknowledge a complete rout. The point now is to preserve the Conservative majority united on the 24th of May, and this can only be done with MacMahon. The caucus of the Right and Right Centre pronounced in favor of the Marshal; and as the Bonapartists have always been in favor of prolonging his powers, there is very little doubt about the result. The efforts of the opposition will be directed toward procuring the dissolution of the Assembly, but I do not think they will succeed at once. My opinions now are worthless, however, since you will have the result by telegraph before this letter reaches you.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—In response to a communication from the City Commissioners relative to their duties in connection with the special election on the adoption of the new Constitution, the City Solicitor has prepared an opinion, holding that the convention, having in various respects recognized the authority of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the act of the Assembly of the 11th of April, 1872, defining its powers, cannot properly set that authority at defiance in other respects. In view of all the circumstances of the case, and the important questions involved, he suggests a conference with the members of the convention, in order that a plan may be agreed upon for the submission of the matter for judicial determination.

STORM IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The storm of last evening has been general, as, for the first time within six years, the press of this city is almost entirely without reports, the telegraph lines being prostrate in every direction. A new hotel at Raleigh, a village nine miles north of this city, was blown down, and the fencing leveled with the ground. Through the country and at Decatur, Ala., considerable damage is reported, but as yet it is impossible to obtain trustworthy information.

THE STATE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Mr. Warren, the expert employed to investigate the books of the State Treasurer's office, filed an elaborate report with Gov. Dix this forenoon. The amount of the Phelps embezzlement is between $310,000 and $311,000, and from present indications there seems to be no chance of the State recovering any of the stolen funds.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—John Arnold, a leading banker of this city, and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Western New-York, died in this city to-day.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Last night Mr. Edwin Booth performed the part of *Brutus* in Howard Payne's tragedy of "The Fall of Tarquin." The piece is seldom played, but those who have seen it are aware that it has the drawback of containing only one character, that of *Brutus*—the rest being merely dummies. As this happens to be exactly the condition of the company at this beautiful theatre, the audience had the singular treat of seeing a play that contains one character played by a company that contains one actor. Fortunately for those who dared the storm of last night, that one was a host in himself, and even those who are most strongly prejudiced against the universality of Mr. Booth's genius must confess that in the second act of the play he was truly great. There is much in the plot of Mr. Howard Payne's drama which awakens interest, but its intrinsic weakness is that these passages are not continuous, and therefore the hearer soon loses all interest in the story, and looks upon the stage as empty when Mr. Booth is not there. The character of *Lucius Junius Brutus*, as portrayed by Mr. Payne, is truly grand, and that Mr. Booth did full justice to it will not surprise those who have analyzed his power, and detected its sombre concentration. The passion he shows is like the glowing of charcoal, possessing intense heat and a dull glow. It lacks the brightness and the vagueness of flame, and, as this is precisely the character of the *Brutus* of the piece, the great actor was never more truly in his element than when he played it last night.

Although the play of the "Fall of Tarquin" is by no means a household word, yet it does not deserve the honor of any but a very brief synopsis. *Brutus*, to save his life, shams idiocy, and rambles about the Court of Tarquin as a kind of butt or jest for the young Princes. *Sextus*, the eldest, outrages the wife of *Collatinus* under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and she, having assembled her kinsmen, kills herself, refusing to live after her horrible injury. *Brutus* comes upon them in their mourning, plucks the dagger reeking from her bosom, and, kissing the blade, swears to avenge her and to set Rome free. The husband and the relatives of the dead *Lucretia* accept his leadership, and rushing to arms, expel the hated family of *Tarquinius Superbus*. So far, history and Mr. Payne have gone hand in hand. From this point they diverge. *Brutus'* son *Titus* loves and is beloved by *Tarquinia*, the sister of false *Sextus* that did the deed of shame, and is persuaded by her to forsake his father's party and follow her to Ardea. They are intercepted by a party of Romans, and brought back prisoners. *Brutus*, battling with and beating down the movements of a father's love, orders the prisoners to be tried by the Senate. *Tarquinia*, making a desperate appeal for the life of her lover, is set free by the heroic Consul, who yet will not be pitiful to his son, whom he orders the lictors to convey to the Senate-house. The lovers are parted, and young *Titus* is tried and found guilty, but sentence is not pronounced by the Senators, who, desiring to spare him, leave it to the Consul, his father, probably in the hope that he would pardon the offender. Then comes the dreadful trial of the unhappy father. On the one side is his only son, his only child indeed; on the other is the necessity of binding the loose liberties of Rome by a dread example that shall never be forgotten. *Brutus* never hesitates; his true purpose never passes from his mind, but the father suffers a thousand tortures. Nevertheless, after embracing his son for the last time he mounts the curule chair, and gives the signal for the ax of the lictor. The trumpet brays out the signal that it has fallen on the white neck of his son, and the unnerved father, muffling up his face, falls prostrate at the feet of his friends.

In the first part of this play, Mr. Booth succeeded admirably in the one feature in which he might naturally have been expected to be deficient. He put on the brutish look of idiocy, and shambled aimlessly in his walk, and babbled even in his talk, while suffering the jests of the Tarquinian princes. That he occasionally broke through the veil of folly and delivered speeches of "miching mallecho" with all the force and passion of reason was not his fault—being a part of the play—and a weak part too. It is evident that Mr. Payne feared that the audience might really take his hero for an idiot if he did not make him drop his mask every five minutes. His soliloquies, when he appeals to the gods to hasten the time of liberation and of vengeance, were grandly spoken, perhaps the finest being the one during the storm, when he invokes the bolt of Capitoline Jove, which falls in answer upon the equestrian statue of proud Tarquin. Again and again this was interrupted by bursts of applause, and the defiance of *Sextus*, which followed, brought down the house. The scene over the dead body of *Lucretia*, and the oration, were also welcomed by the audience, but after this the piece dragged terribly. The most sympathetic soul alive could not feel any interest in the fortunes of *Tarquinia* and *Titus* when the latter exclaimed "Despair, distraction," in tones of icy composure, as if he had remarked to the fair princess that her back hair was coming down. The dormant interest revived again in the last act, and Mr. Booth proved completely his claim to the rank of a great actor.

Booth's Theatre has a great reputation for its archæological accuracy, but the stage manager seems all of a sudden to have forgotten his art. He presented buildings with Gothic arches in every direction, and gave a Capitol with Corinthian columns. The least thought would have taught him that the Tarquins, who really built all the fine edifices in early Rome, were an Etrurian family and the architecture they introduced was Tuscan. Also, when *Lucretia* received *Collatinus* and the Princes, the historian says, *domi mansit; lanam fecit*. But the *lana* was certainly not Berlin wool in an embroidery frame. These are trifles, but the pretension of the theatre makes correction necessary.

UNION SQUARE—"THE WICKED WORLD."

In these days of sensational dramas, emotional comedies, so called, and nauseous and puerile adaptations from the French, the production of a play having the remarkable literary excellence of the "Wicked World," and at the same time conveying a moral lesson after an unpharisaical method, is an event of uncommon interest. Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author, has within three years, by the production of three comedies, achieved a position as a poetical dramatist which, from all present indications, he is likely to maintain for some time without fear of rivalry. His two previous comedies, "The Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea," have been produced in this City, the latter with a moderate degree of success, and the former without any success at all. The "Palace of Truth," from every point of view, is Mr. Gilbert's best production, and its failure in New-York is entirely attributable to the miserable representation it received. "Pygmalion and Galatea" will be remembered as having been the initial performance of Mr. Wallack's last season, and as having been the means of introducing to us a most refined, imaginative and finished actress in the person of Miss Katharine Rogers. The first performance, last night, of Mr. Gilbert's latest comedy at the Union Square Theatre was a hazardous attempt on the part of the management. The very nature of the "Wicked World" demands for its adequate representation a company of actors trained in a school which has almost disappeared from our stage. The entire comedy is written in flowing rhythmical blank verse, the situations are of the most complex character, and the author's intentions and bright fancies can only be conveyed by acting of a most delicate description and an equipoise throughout the cast such as we rarely see nowadays. As though to give further evidence of the venturous nature of the management, the leading character of the play, the central figure in the poem, was intrusted to an actress of marked ability certainly, but one who has hitherto been identified with a range of characters, each of which is the very antithesis of the fairy queen in "The Wicked World." With such collateral circumstances "The Wicked World" was produced last night before an audience which tested the capacity of the theatre, and which was as demonstrative in its applause as any we have seen assembled this season.

"The Wicked World" is already known to the reading public, having in another form furnished the chief attraction of a Christmas annual in England three years ago. In adapting his pretty fairy story to the stage, Mr. Gilbert has of necessity departed greatly from his original treatment of a fanciful theme, but he has happily preserved with wonderful skill and unswerving fidelity two beautiful ideas, which give a halo of poetry to the comedy, the power of love in a woman's heart, and the unhappy consequences of mortal passions in a supernal sphere. The comedy is divided into three parts, and is acted in one scene, a fanciful realization of fairy land, the division into acts being more for the accommodation of the audience than for any necessity of the plot. The rising of the curtain discovers five female fairies, for it must be remembered that Mr. Gilbert has introduced the sterner sex as residents of his Elysium, who discourse eloquently upon matters and things in general. Presently to them enters the Queen, *Selene*, (Miss Clara Morris,) who delivers a number of graceful speeches about the wicked world upon which they can look down from their eminence. One *Lutin*, a serving fairy, (Mr. Stuart Robson,) now enters the scene, having just returned from a temporary sojourn on earth. The fairies crowd around anxious to hear of his wondrous adventures. His sense of morality, however, has been so shocked that he remains provokingly silent, and except so assure his sister fairies that the world is a very wicked place indeed, he vouchsafes them no information. The fairies now form the plan of summoning a couple of mortals from earth, of showing them the beauties and the perils of their own lives, and hoping thereby to improve and regenerate that very wicked place, the world. This they do, and *Ethais*, (Mr. Thorne,) and *Phyllon*, (Mr. Rankin,) the mortal counterparts of two male fairies, appear. They are presumed to have been engaged in the mundane occupation of fighting a duel at the moment of their transportation, and immediately on their appearance begin "tilting at each other's breasts in opposition bloody." The presence of the ladies, of course, puts a stop to this exercise, not, however, before *Ethais* is wounded in the arm. Here follows a charmingly written scene of pure comedy, in which the innocence of the fairies is placed in strong contrast with the boorishness and sensuousness of their earthly visitors. The fairies all fall in love with the two men, and the most consuming passion of all is seen to burn in the breast of *Selene*, the Queen. The first act terminates with the avowal of *Selene's* love for *Ethais*, and his complaisant acceptance of the same. The second act is the strongest in the comedy, and deals with the very natural complications which follow this mingling of mortals and immortals. The fairy *Darine* (Miss Granger) is also in love with *Ethais*, and takes means to win his affection such as would be highly discreditable in the most unscrupulous denizen of earth. She obtains from him a ring, the pledge of love given to him by *Selene*, and when the love-stricken queen appears, taunts her with the faithlessness of her lover, and her own superior attractions. *Selene* is horror-stricken, finds no sympathy from her sister fairies, but on the contrary, is treated with contempt and derision. The poor queen is bowed down momentarily with shame and grief. She resigns her crown and turns for consolation to her lover, in whom she hopes she has a world over which she can hold a prouder sway than over a kingdom of women, when she finds her ring gone from his hand and in possession of the exultant *Darine*. Her woman's passions are all aroused. Hatred of her sisters, scorn of herself, and jealousy of her faithless lover, struggle at once within her, and in a wonderfully powerful speech she calls for vengeance on one and all, and as the curtain descends she falls upon the stage a quivering mass of rage and despair. The last act is very short. It simply shows the universal misery caused by mortal interference in fairy land, the continued unhappiness of the only noble picture in the play, the Queen, and the ultimate departure of the two heartless mortals, who have had more than enough of celestial flirtation, and depart earthward without one sigh of regret or remorse. *Ethais* and *Phyllon* immediately reappear in their mortal guise and bring with them, also, the intelligence which one would suppose would have been welcome to the fairies, that they can all now, by an edict of their king, be blessed with mortal loves and mortal passions, and, in short, add to their own stock of virtues everything that is good belonging to earth while remaining uncontaminated by all that is mortally evil. *Selene*, who is restored to her queenly dignity, rejects this offer, and points the moral and closes the tale by saying:

> "Let us glide through our immortality
> Upon the placid lake of sister-love,
> Nor tempt the angry billows of a sea
> Which, though it carry us to unknown lands,
> Is so beset with rocks and hidden shoals
> That we may perish 'ere our vessel reach
> The unsafe haven of its distant shore."

To plant a company of modern actors in fairy land, to have them talk, walk, and act in the clouds away above this mundane sphere, and to make them realize to an audience the spirit and poetry of such a piece as the "Wicked World," it will be admitted, is a task which might terrify the most skillful of dramatists. A harder task still is to find an audience willing and fanciful enough to appreciate such a production. It is not at all unfair to say that neither the company that acted nor the audience that listened last night was equal to the requirements of the author. Miss Clara Morris alone seemed to enter into the spirit of the comedy. She did all that a quick fancy and powerful acting could do to present Mr. Gilbert's lovely picture to the eye; but, predisposed as the audience was in her favor, they seemed evidently expectant of something far different than what she presented. Her speech at the end of the second act seemed, however, more in her recognized style, and she gained with it an enthusiastic and well-merited ovation. That the lady fully realized Mr. Gilbert's ideal, we cannot say, but that she approached it nearer than any actress known to this City we have no hesitation in declaring. There are two other female characters of importance in the comedy, but these were intrusted to such incompetent hands that, while they made Miss Morris' brightness all the brighter, they sadly marred the beauty of the play, and in more than one instance jeopardized the success of the performance. In their mortal characters Mr. Thorne and Mr. Rankin were admirable, the former gentleman throwing great manly vigor into the delivery of his verses, and realizing completely the author's ideal. In their fairy guise, however, they were both rather ridiculous, which, perhaps, was not so much their fault as that of the author. Indeed, the most imaginative persons would find it difficult to realize these two stalwart gentlemen as any description of fairies whatever. Mr. Stuart Robson had an exceedingly difficult part to play and he did his best with it. On his first entrance as a serving fairy in a parrot's plumage with butterfly wings, his appearance was as supremely ridiculous as it is possible to imagine, and his acting throughout the comedy, while rarely within keeping with the piece, was funny in the extreme and was thoroughly and warmly appreciated. As already stated the comedy is played in one scene, each act admitting of a different background, as the fairy land is supposed to move in the clouds, but the scene was such a picture of beauty in construction and harmony in color as has rarely if ever been seen in this City before. The artist, Mr. Marston, was called before the curtain and deservedly applauded to the echo.

If loud, enthusiastic plaudits, though somewhat fitful and spasmodic, be an indication of success, the "Wicked World" may be said to have achieved a triumph. We are constrained to say, however, that a comedy which has to depend so much upon literary excellence and peculiar acting alone, and is represented as unevenly as the "Wicked World" was last night, must undergo the test of frequent repetition before an emphatic opinion upon its powers of attraction here can be safely pronounced.

LECTURES AND READINGS.

Prof. S. J. Sedgwick lectured last evening, in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, on "The Big Trees of California and the Yosemite Valley." The proceeds will be devoted to the Free Dormitory for Women.

Mr. John Brougham will lecture on the "Fairy Lore of Ireland," this evening, at Association Hall, under the auspices of the Galaxy course.

Gerald Massey delivered the third lecture in the Mercantile Library course last evening, taking for his subject "Charles Lamb."

Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, will deliver a lecture this evening, at Steinway Hall, on "Caricaturing," illustrated by caricatures drawn in the presence of the audience.

THE STORM LAST NIGHT.

The storm which begun so early in the evening yesterday, prevailed with unusual severity for several hours last night and was raging long after 1 o'clock this morning. It rained and snowed at intervals during a greater portion of the time, and a heavy gale setting in early after dark rendered pedestrianism so difficult and disagreeable that the streets of the City were almost entirely deserted at a very early hour.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

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der it. Madison, in his message of May 25, 1813, held that "each State had exclusive jurisdiction over its own vessels. Its laws govern in them, and offenses against those laws are punishable by its tribunals only." In the case of the Virginius, there were no belligerent rights to make the case exceptional. Quincy Adams gave positive instructions in the case of the Good Return—in the final stage of which, before Sir Frederick Bruce, I was of counsel—to this effect: "The high seas are a general jurisdiction, common to all, qualified by a special jurisdiction of each nation over its own vessels." Webster laid down the same doctrine to Ashburton in 1842. He held the vessel to be territory, and the entry into it, being a neutral, by a belligerent, is an act of force, trespass, and wrong. Every writer of authority holds to the American doctrine—that the rights of persons, property, and sovereignty are violated whenever, as in the case of the Virginius, a ship is overhauled, searched, and seized.

Gentlemen, I am told, high in authority, are waiting for the facts. We are advised by them not to go into hysterics over the flag until the facts are known. "How long, O Lord! how long!" are we to wait upon our diplomatic jugglery? The facts are patent. Newspaper enterprise has advertised and confirmed them. I propose to go into a few hysterics on the faith of the unquestionable truths. This question is one which concerns our Government and flag. [Applause.] It does not go to the enfranchisement of Cuba. That is incidental and consequential. It has in it none of the elements of sympathy. What, then, is the reparation? [Loud applause and cries of "War."] Is the loss of the vessel only to be made good? Are the lives of the butcher Burriel and his mob of volunteers to be demanded? Will that restore the life of Fry or of Ryan or the men who were sacred under our flag? Is not the remedy one which reaches further? Is our flag nothing? Nothing to commerce. Is it only a dish-rag, or an emblem of power? This inquiry is one that turns us back to the peculiar rule of Spain in Cuba. The power of Spain has been for a century dying on our continent; but as she has retreated from the hemisphere her skirts have been bedragged and clogged with gore. The last massacre is but the horrible and damnable iteration of thousands of other butcheries. Since October, 1868, when the insurrection began, Spain has waged relentless war. In 1869 we had the record then of 107,000 Spanish troops sent out to conquer 1,500,000 people. There were infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, marines, and volunteers; not to speak of fifty vessels of war with over 200 guns, and since then probably as many troops more. In such a warfare, so extensive and prolonged, one might have supposed that the laws of moderation and humanity, as laid down by Vattel for such cases, would obtain. But it has been a war without pity, without remorse. Rapacity and despotism, confiscation and butchery, have added daily significance to the flag of Spain, which—red and yellow—is a river of blood between margins of gold! [Applause.] There are no prisoners in this war. Whether taken on sea or land, death—sudden and horrible—death with mutilation, death without even the consolations of religion to the condemned. These volunteer fiends would not even allow the Bishop sent from Spain to land at Havana, because he believed in giving to the dying patriot the holy sacrament. Look at this book of blood which I hold in my hand—"Martyrs of Liberty in Cuba!" See the numbers of those executed from 1868 to 1871. There are 1,828, whose names and residences are given, and from the Spanish official record. Here are 2,650 names whose fate is unrecorded. Sixty-one dedicated in death to the garrote! The rest of the list are of the condemned and transported. Bloody annals! How much of terrible suffering do these victims represent? God knows! Nearly 5,000 persons not killed on the battle-field! Others condemned who are absent; among them both sexes, many of them upon the chain-gang. Do you wonder, then, at such atrocities as those the other day at Santiago? Wonder no more when you read the sanguinary orders of the various Captains General. On March 24, 1869, Dulce orders all vessels "in Spanish waters or upon the high seas near the island" to be seized and the men on board to be treated as pirates, and, without regard to their number, to be immediately executed. In April following the Tiger of Jiguani, Valmaseda, at Bayamo, issues an order that "every man above fifteen years of age, away from home and without a justified motive, shall be shot." The habitations are to be burned and the women to be forcibly ejected if found away from their homes, and what not of brutal despotism. It curdles the blood to read or ponder over these diabolical orders, so infernally executed. Was there no protest made by our Government? Yes. In the following August Gen. Grant instructed our Minister to say to Spain that the time had come when the struggle should be carried on in a more humane manner. In October, 1869, Mr. Fish told the Spanish Minister that on the score of humanity and neighborhood foreign intervention was justifiable. So, too, there was special protest against seizure on the high seas, emphatic and cogent, on paper.

Now, in the face of their own protests, let our Government fulfill its own prescript. [Loud cheers.] Then there may be an end of this savagery. The act of July 27, 1868, gives the President power to demand the prisoners who are American citizens, and if refused for an unreasonable time, to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as will effectuate the demand. O for a fortnight of Gen. Jackson or Gov. Marcy! Our protests were written in water—the defiance of them in blood. Five thousand victims have suffered since these public protests. In defiance of the treaty of 1795, which provides for fair trial of our citizens by Spain, with advocates and factus and all the paraphernalia of justice, these deeds are done which make "earth sick and heaven weary." But how can I bring these indescribable horrors home to you unless I particularize? I mention three or four instances. Nor will these include those who were inculpated in insurrection. In February, 1872, Mr. Voorhees, member of Congress from Indiana, in his seat, after mentioning many cases of Americans mutilated and shot, referred to the case of young Seakman, of Indiana, a sailor bound for Jamaica, whose ship went ashore in Cuba. Utterly innocent, he was seized at nightfall, and at sunrise shot. "He cried out," said Mr. Voorhees, "with his dying breath, that he was an American citizen. His appeal died out on the air. The soil drank his blood." This, too, was at Santiago! Albert Wyeth, of Pennsylvania, fell at the same time. No wonder Americans, doing lawful business in Cuba, provide British passports. Four young Americans in Havana, innocent of the emblem or its meaning—wear blue neckties. They are set upon. One is done to death by Valmaseda's butchers. Is there any redress? [Enthusiastic demands for war.] Dr. Houard was relieved after a long debate in Congress. He had sold some medicines to those who had become patriots. He was an American citizen. In defiance of treaty and decency he was imprisoned thirteen months; then drum-headed into an African colony, and only rescued at the last moment by the action of Congress. But for the eight scholars butchered in the Winter of 1871 there was no relief, no appeal. Do you recall their fate? The facts are painfully authentic. A Spaniard, Castañon, was killed by a Cuban at Key West. His body was removed to the Havana Cemetery, and placed in one of the niches, behind a glass plate. Some students frollicking in the graveyard marked the glass with a diamond. Says our Consul: "The glass was not broken, the wreath not touched, no insult was intended; no one was injured." Thirty of these students were condemned to the chain-gang, eight shot! At nightfall they were arrested; at daylight they were in line and the fatal bullet sealed their life's roseate morning in blood! The eldest was but twenty, the youngest but fourteen; and that bright, harmless boy, sobbing his heart away—even crying in his agony for the mother who bore him—was butchered to make a volunteer Cuban holiday! Suffer little children to come unto me, said the Spanish butcher, that I may strangle their precious young lives! God is now, I fear me, wreaking his divine vengeance upon that country and that island, where such things are possible—where such barbarities are unredressed.

The recent butcheries at Santiago are the fit, because horrible, sequence to these deeds without a name. Do you ask me for the remedy? I answer, the intervention of civilized nations to stop such atrocities. The great powers intervened to stop the Ottoman in his barbaric war upon Greece. Is not this a case of similar aggravation? But if not that, then a recognition of belligerency; nay, both. We could sell 90,000 Remington rifles to Spain, and send out thirty gunboats to suppress the patriots. We strained a point for the oppressor; now let us do something for the oppressed. Spain was quick to recognize our rebellion. Sumter was fired on in April. Spain recognized it in June. Ah! but it is said we have conceded to Spain the right of search by the treaty of 1795. But this right is only to a belligerent, and Spain does not yet recognize that actual war exists in Cuba. If Spain is at war, then there is more than one belligerent. In that case let our people go and come to and from Cuba, at their risk, if you please, to help liberty and defeat oppression. Let them beat their plowshares into swords and their pruning hooks into muskets, and we will be both honorable and courageous before the world. These are the sort of hysterics that make credit and commerce, honor and glory for a nation. Then Cuba will be free and independent. Then she will be to us a friend and neighbor. Then our commerce and our ships may be safe from all European and other complications. Then her oppressive export duties will stop; then her vast resources will do good; then, in good time, under a law higher than the *lex gentium*, Cuba will gravitate toward our federal system, and become incorporate with our interests and destiny. There is a law, higher than that of Congress or of treaties; it is, that the weaker and disorganized nations and peoples must be absorbed by the strong and organized. Nationalities of inferior grade must surrender to those of superior civilization and polity. Whether Spain like it or not, whether she be a republic or a monarchy, whether ruled by a Castelar or a Carlos, this irrevocable law will drive Cuba, by her position, her interests, her sufferings and her history, to the greater and more illustrious state for protection and contentment and advancement. Under this law nations, like men, are mutable. As surely as the decay of Autumn is the herald of Spring, so surely will that island—where, but for the ravages of man, the richness of all soils and the beauty of all skies would contribute to endless production; where the vernal blooms are ever fresh, and the breezy deeps that surround her are fragrant with an unfading prime—join the band of the Union. Time, which has seen the constellations change their places above us, and the Southern Cross itself move down from the northern skies, to shine as an emblem of salvation—time has its revolutions of earth as well as of heaven, and in the vicissitudes of empire nothing is plainer than the horoscope which cast Cuba within our fraternity of States, to add a golden cross to our enstarred ensign! [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by Major J. M. Bundy, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The war for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion and the perpetuation of human slavery has been going on for over five years, without any visible evidence that it will be successful; and,

Whereas, This war has from the beginning been conducted by the Spanish volunteers by methods abhorrent to humanity and the usages of civilized conflicts; and

Whereas, The Spanish volunteers have repeatedly outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, without any redress or security against future outrages being given, and,

Whereas, For years past the Spanish Government has shown itself impotent to restrain, punish, or prevent the cruelties and barbarities of its agents in Cuba, or to enforce its own liberal legislation, and

Whereas, The culminating horrors of the successive executions of the captives taken from the Virginius, have shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish volunteers to disobey or anticipate any orders from Madrid, and a determination to insult and defy our own Government and people; and.

Whereas, The Government of Spain has neither submitted to the assumption that she was prosecuting a war in Cuba, nor tolerated its recognition by our Government, but has acted with unlicensed self-will, both in the conduct of the war and in her treatment of our Government, availing herself of all the irresponsibility of illegitimate warfare and claiming all the immunities of lawful warfare; and,

Whereas, It has become evident to all the world that Cuba is now a part of the outlying realm of Spain, which has so completely lapsed into anarchy, and is so entirely uncontrollable by Spain, that the nearest civilized power has the right, and is in duty bound, in the interests of civilization and humanity, and for the protection of its own citizens, to use forcible means to obtain from the real masters of the situation in Cuba "indemnity for the past and security for the future," provided the power of Spain be not immediately put forth successfully to redress past wrongs, and guarantee the world, and the United States especially, against their repetition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the people of the United States look to the great soldier who now presides over our Government to take the promptest and most decisive action that is consistent with the dignity and with the past precedents of our Government. That we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson, in 1793, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish representatives, in regard to outrages committed by Creek Indians, in the then Spanish territory of Florida, upon American citizens:

"If we are disappointed in this appeal, if we are to be forced into a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will supersede all appeal to calculation now, as it has done heretofore. We confide in our own strength without boasting of it; we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the Creeks to discontinue their depredations, we will attack them in force. If Spain chooses to consider our defense against savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war, with regret, but without fear."

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT FROM PROMINENT MEN.

The following telegrams and letters were next read by the Secretary.

From Vice-President Henry Wilson.

I hope your meeting will be free from passion, or violence in speech and resolution. Let it calmly, firmly, resolutely condemn these bloody butcheries, and also the atrocities perpetrated for years upon Cuban patriots striving to break the rule of men who encourage the slave trade, cling to slavery, violate faith with coolie laborers.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

I am engaged to speak on Monday night in Massachusetts. I am sorry not to be present with you.

Hon. Francis Kernan.

It is not in my power to be at the meeting.

Wendell Phillips.

I cannot. Am engaged elsewhere.

Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut.

I regret that I cannot attend your meeting to-night. Its object has my warmest sympathy. The Santiago massacre should be dealt with as an offense against the civilization of this age. If international law does not furnish a precedent, our Government should make a precedent for international law.

Gerrit Smith.

I am not well enough to go to New-York. God bless your meeting and the dear cause of Cuba.

Gen. John A. Foster.

If my name is of use to protest against the outrage against the laws of nations and of humanity, use it. If our Government wants volunteers I will pledge myself to get my old regiment (One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Volunteers) to avenge the dishonor to our flag, and fill it with volunteers in five days, and will lead it myself.

Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith.

Official duties render it impossible for me to be present at your meeting. In my judgment, the only reparation which the United States can receive for the recent outrage is the abandonment by Spain of all pretense of authority over Cuba, and the only security for peace and liberty in that island must be its transfer to the jurisdiction and flag of the American Union.

Gov. John A. Dix.

I participate strongly in the general indignation occasioned by the barbarities of the Cuban authorities, and I do not doubt that our Government will do all that is incumbent on it to maintain our honor and our rights and to vindicate the cause of outraged humanity and civilization.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey.

Your dispatch received. The outrages committed at Santiago de Cuba call for prompt and decided action on the part of our Government. If Spain cannot suppress the revolution in Cuba nor prevent her adherents there committing acts that disgrace her humanity and shock the civilized world, it is time for her to relinquish all claim of authority over the island. The geographical position of Cuba makes her condition of vast importance to this country. I believe her destiny is to be a republic under the government of her own people, or to become part of the United States, a destiny which will be hastened by recent events and without the violation of any international law on our part. I hope to see the day when no European power will govern one acre of territory on this side of the Atlantic. The interests of this nation and the welfare of the human race demand it.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Spain cannot be permitted to maintain her authority in Cuba by means which civilised nations regard as atrocious, and in the cause of humanity and good government the United States should now extend her sympathy and power over that island. I think this is the sentiment of the people of Indiana.

John W. Forney, of Philadelphia.

Impossible, as I am engaged, to speak here.

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. A. DARLING.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It may be perhaps regarded as somewhat presumptuous in me to address you after the distinguished gentlemen whom you have listened to with so much patience and so much interest. But what means this great outpouring of the American people? What means this gathering here to-night. [Cries of "War, War!"] What is it that hath stirred to its inmost depths the great heart of the great American people? We see and feel and hear the vibration of the sentiment that is here expressed to-night all over our free land, and we find east and west, and north and south, one united, undivided sentiment ready to redress the wrongs that have been committed, and to vindicate the glory of the nation and the honor of its flag. [Applause.] What means this activity in all our navy-yards? What means this preparation of the Government in response to this outburst of sentiment of the people? Let me tell you, my friends and American citizens, that the Government, your Government, the Government of the people by the people and for the people, true to the instincts of the American people will be equal to the emergency and meet you on the threshold to the fullest of your expectation. [Applause.] The American people have long sympathized earnestly and deeply with the sufferings and wrongs of a people who have tried their utmost to release themselves from the thraldom of despotism, and to unite with us, or to be a free and independent people. [Applause.] But the American people are a people devoted to law and to order, and while they are determined in their resolves that right shall prevail, and wrong shall be punished, yet they will not do wrong to themselves and to their noble traditions by unjustly or unwisely acting without taking the necessary steps to know that their cause will be vindicated by all coming time, and receive the vindication of all civilized nations. We all feel, deeply, sternly feel the effects of the atrocities that have been committed, that have caused this thrill of horror and shuddering to pervade not only our land but all civilized communities. One speaker said to-night that the waters that flow round this island were not sufficient to wipe out the blood that has been shed, but let me tell you that the tears of the women of America will nerve the arms of their fathers and brothers to wipe out the stain on the flag of America. [Applause.] The American people stop not to inquire how or why their flag has been insulted, but when that flag has been insulted they rise in their majesty and demand reparation for the insult, [applause,] and woe be to the man, or to the set of men, who undertake to repress this uprising of the American people, this demand of the American people for a full and complete apology and reparation for the insult to the American flag. Independent of questions of international law; independent of questions that may involve Governments and require diplomatic action, there is a sentiment underlying this whole case which will not admit of delay, which will not nor cannot admit of being repressed. I refer now more particularly to the sentiment of humanity which pervades all the civilized world. It is for America now to show that she herself is up to the emergency in the cause of civilized humanity, and that atrocities like this, perpetrated almost within the sound of the voice of her people, shall not be permitted to pass by without being punished by the voice and action of the American people themselves. [Applause.] No person that is here to-night, no person that is at any other meeting to-night, no matter whether in this City or in any other part of the country, can fail to understand the intentions and the sentiments of the people upon this question. They give forth no uncertain sound. The stern resolve of the people is written upon every upturned face before me to-night; and while we as a people do not desire and do not wish the Government of the people to do aught that will bring discredit upon the traditions of the country, or that will violate any known international law, yet we do insist that this great outrage shall be met more firmly and promptly, and that such precedents shall have no following in all civilized Governments for all time to come. [Applause.] There are other speakers to address you to-night, and what you want now is not so much talk as walk. [Applause.] This assemblage here is all right. It is proper that you should come together to give expression to the sentiment of your utter abhorrence of the occurrences that have transpired in Cuba. It is proper that it should be done not only in New-York, but in Philadelphia, and in Boston, and in all other parts of this country. Let the world see that American citizens are the same here and elsewhere, one and undivided in punishing any insult to the American flag, or any outrage upon the civilized humanity of the world. [Applause.] My, friends, I do not know as there is a great deal to be said on this matter. I think the American people are very patient, but let me tell you Congress meets next month, and let that body, patriotic body as it is, only give to the President of the United States the authority to undertake such action as I know he wants to take, [applause,] and a million of men will spring to arms to vindicate your outraged flag, and restore peace and prosperity to that distracted country. [Applause.] We want freedom not only here, but all around us. We want the American flag to wave everywhere on the American Continent. [Applause.] We want that relic of barbarism, that relic of feudal times, that curse to our own country that now exists in Cuba, wiped out. I mean slavery. With the freedom of Cuba comes the freedom of the slave; with the freedom of the slave comes common justice and common humanity, and equality of rights to all men; and sheltered and protected by the American flag, she will go down to all time prosperous and respected and happy—a people like ourselves. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF HON. W. E. ROBINSON.

The Chairman next introduced Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, who said: When I spoke at the large meeting in Tammany Hall which I have just left, I did not think I should have to speak again to-night. It is perhaps proper, however, that I should just say one word. I remember the interest I took, some time ago, in Congress in attempting to liberate poor, suffering, down-trodden Cuba. On the 11th of January, 1868, a delegation from Cuba came to Washington, bringing a letter of introduction to me. In less than ten minutes I had a resolution in Congress securing the independence of Cuba by recognizing it as a belligerent power, or by annexing it to the United States. That was five years ago, and for five years the Cubans had been struggling for the principles for which Washington fought. [Applause.] It was the duty of civilized nations to rise up and strike down any power which oppressed a brave and struggling people, as Spain did Cuba. [Applause.] What business had she with her anyhow? [Applause.] How long ago was it since Spain had upset her Queen, who was the lawful Sovereign, according to what was called the law of Sovereigns, and established a Republic? And yet, when the Cubans said to themselves that this was a good precedent for them, and attempted to follow the example set them and do likewise, Spain would not allow them to do it. The speakers who have preceded me have referred to the question of waiting for Congress to take action in this matter. If we have to wait for Congress to meet before we take action, let us abolish and trample on the flag which Spain has so grossly insulted. [Applause.] Let us say that we have no flag if we have to wait for the action of a corrupt Credit Mobilier Congress. Rather let us warn the enemy at once that we are about to move on their fortifications, and demand instant surrender. [Applause.] Congress passed a law for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad. One section of that act provided that when American subjects were insulted by any foreign power the President should seize all subjects of the power so offending that he could find and put them into jail. [Applause.] Now, in the district I come from, we have quite a number of stray Spaniards, who I think ought to be taken care of. [Laughter.] We have also in the Navy-yard a large Spanish iron-clad, and I think we ought to seize her. The Spaniards seized the Virginius and took her into port—here we have a war vessel in port, and why should we not take her and hold on to her in exchange? [Applause.] Is it not the law that wherever we saw our stolen property we should go and seize it? That is the law laid down. I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, if it isn't, and I need not say what an eminent authority you are in the matter. Now, the Virginius has been stolen from us, and why cannot we go and seize her? [Applause.] I tell you that President Grant and the Secretary of War will be to blame if before Congress meets they have not brought back the Virginius with the American flag floating at her peak, [applause,] and demanded that the butchers of Santiago be delivered up, and have not brought back the Tornado for a whirlwind of American disapprobation. They will be to blame if they do not bring here that king of butchers, Burriel. [Hisses.] Let them bring him here, and we will give him the trial of a man and the burial of a dog. [Applause.] If this is not done before Congress meets, we do not deserve to see another Congress meet or the American flag wave. People say that there is some difficulty about doing this. But can't this be managed. Cannot we be so busy strengthening our fortifications and tinkering our iron clads that we cannot find time to notice anything else, and so any one who pleases can go on a hunting expedition or pleasure excursion to Cuba. [Laughter.] The movement has now been set on foot for the liberation of Cuba, and it remains to be seen whether it will be accomplished by negotiation, or by the roar of the cannon. Slavery in Cuba is an insult to the nostrils of mankind, just as slavery was in the South. Spain has nothing to depend on now but the shreds of that international law which she has torn to pieces. Whatever may be the means employed, of one thing I am certain—that Cuba will be liberated from slavery, or—a more glorious prospect still—will become part and parcel of these United States in the great future stretching illimitably before us. [Prolonged applause.]

The Chairman announced that Gen. Banks was unable to be present, being at that moment engaged in addressing a large meeting, for a similar object, in Massachusetts.

The meeting then adjourned, and the immense audience quietly dispersed.

MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

ANOTHER LARGE ASSEMBLAGE—ADDRESSES BY ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, GEN. OWENS, AND OTHERS.

In consequence of the great crowds seeking admission at Steinway Hall, a supplementary meeting was held at Tammany Hall. The chair was occupied, in the first instance, by Gen. Conkling, and subsequently, by Col. Mansfield Davies. The resolutions were precisely the same as those adopted at the other meeting.

ADDRESS OF ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan first addressed the meeting. He said that a little over four years ago it was his privilege to attend a meeting at Steinway Hall, convened for the purpose of considering whether the time had not arrived for the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerent rights. He then stated that every day and every hour which they postponed that recognition would increase trouble and bring embarrassment and disgrace to their flag and their nation. He also said on that occasion that the time would come when the struggling patriots of Cuba should have belligerent rights accorded to them by the United States. The Cubans were then in the field with as large a force as that which Washington commanded at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and they were engaged in a struggle very much of the same character. Spain has ever regarded Cuba as a rich territory to be plundered. By the laws of Cuba, no native Cuban was allowed to hold any civil office, while the position of Captain General was always filled by a General of the Spanish Army, and whenever a native Cuban happened to be in the army he was detailed to service in some other portion of the Spanish dominion. Of the million and a half of population 160,000 were resident Spaniards, who controlled the whole wealth of the island; in fact, Cuba was a magnificent estate from which the coffers of Spain and the Spanish robbers in Cuba were replenished. But the Cubans struggling against their yoke confederated and resolved to govern themselves, make their own laws, and establish a Republic on the island, and one of their first acts was to proclaim that all the slaves should be set free. They organized their army; they elected their President; they elected their Congress; they set up all the institutions of a free Government, and five-sixths of the population were in favor of a Republic. But the existence of that Republic was not recognized. Since that time, the American flag had been outraged and insulted by the Spaniards. And here he might mention a fact which was not generally known. At one time there were solemn negotiations pending, of which the United States officials were cognizant, for the acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba, and an ambassador left here with a safe conduct from the Spanish Minister, authorizing him to have an interview with the Cuban President, with a view to the recognition by Spain of Cuban independence on the payment of $100,000,000 for the national property. Of that fact Secretary Fish was cognizant, and he approved of it, but the Cubans would not accept the proposal, because the Spaniards insisted as a first condition that they should lay down their arms. [Applause.] The Cubans then understood the perfidious and bloody character of the Spanish authorities, which was recently so terribly exemplified in the horrible deed enacted at Santiago de Cuba. Already 40,000 Cubans had died fighting for the flag, or had been tried by Spanish courts-martial. In this "ring"-cursed land, he knew there was a party, including men of high position, who were negotiating the payment of the proposed purchase-money of $100,000,000, on the understanding that ten or twenty million dollars was to be turned into their own itching palm. He did not say that Secretary Fish was a party to any such scheme, but he knew that the Cubans were noble and manly enough to spurn the proposition. Now, the United States were face to face with a phase of the Cuban question which could not be overlooked. The bloodiest murder that was ever committed in the name of law, or in the name of sovereignty, had just been perpetrated in Santiago de Cuba, and one which, as members of the great human family—involving as it did the shedding of our brothers' blood—we should, with a voice of thunder, hold up to the execration of the world. What, he asked, was the opinion of the citizens of New-York on this question? Did their hearts send up a prayer for righteous vengeance? What could we do, and what ought we to do? [Cries of "Fight," "Down with the Spaniards."] Spain, in one respect, commanded his sympathies. A large portion of the Spanish people were making an honest effort to set up a republic, and the difficulty in this Cuban affair was that the United States wished to give them a generous and a helping hand. But, at the same time, the inability of Spain to control Cuba stared us in the face as a solemn fact. "We cannot afford to wait for you," he would say to Spain. "We waited for you nearly five years. You have not been able to establish your jurisdiction over Cuba. You have not been able to establish peace there. One of the consequences of your failure is that our flag has been insulted; our brethren have been slaughtered—aye, and slaughtered in a manner never known to the bloodiest bandits in the world. We cannot wait; we notify you that we intend to send our army and navy to Cuba, where they will be strong enough to maintain authority, and enforce respect for our flag." He said, solemnly and deliberately, that the circumstances of the case justified their taking such a position. The solution of the case, in his mind, was a very simple one. While we were willing that everything should be done with a perfect respect for international law and obligations, yet consistently with our dignity as a great nation we could not refrain from prompt and decisive action in reference to the bloody and unjustifiable massacre of our citizens in Santiago de Cuba. He believed that the result of this transaction would be to make the Cuban revolution react upon Spain, waken it up to a love of liberty, and make the Spaniards a better people from the lesson which this country would be obliged to teach them. [Applause.]

Hon. W. E. Robinson, one of the speakers at Steinway Hall, next addressed the meeting.

CHARLES S. SPENCER'S REMARKS.

Hon. Charles S. Spencer was proud to say that upon that platform men of all parties united in a clear and unmistakable demand for redress for an outrage which had evoked national indignation and horror. A vessel protected by the American flag had been seized on the high seas and taken into a Spanish port, and, without trial or process of law, the crew and others on board had been butchered in cold blood. That was the simple story, and this country would be imbecile and cowardly if it did not demand from the Spanish Government the last ounce of flesh. He thanked God that, by this recent violation of law in Cuba, the liberation of that island was assured, and that there was a certainty of the severing of the last chain of the last slave there. [Applause.]

OTHER SPEECHES.

Gen. Joshua T. Owens, of Philadelphia, said that for five years Spanish rule in Cuba had subjected our flag to indignity and insult, and forbearance was now no longer possible. [Applause.] If Spain neglected to give us proper satisfaction, if she refused to surrender the Virginius, and to bring to trial those who murdered her crew and the others on board, then it would be the duty of the people to call upon our administration to declare war, and at the point of the bayonet, and at the mouth of the cannon to vindicate the national dignity and honor. [Applause.]

Capt. Brown, late of the United States Navy, after designating Spanish rule in Cuba as the bloodiest and the worst that ever disgraced the world, expressed his readiness to command an American war-ship to go to Cuban waters, adding: "I would guarantee to make these fellows pay dearly for the life of every American citizen butchered there." [Cheers.] He said that in the present juncture it was the duty of the American people to speak boldly and plainly, and to let the Administration understand that in taking prompt and energetic action they would have the enthusiastic approval of the nation. [Applause.]

Mr. Burchell next spoke, and at the conclusion of his address the proceedings terminated.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CONTRACT OF W. C. BRYANT & CO.—AN ALLEGED OVERCHARGE.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. All the members were present. In the absence of Mayor Havemeyer, Mr. Vance was called to the chair. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Judges of the Court of General Sessions to appoint an Interpreter in place of Louis Kazurski, deceased, at a salary of $3,000 a year. The bill of Martin B. Brown, amounting to $1,795, for printing and folding 4,000,000 ballots for and against the Judiciary amendment, was taken up and passed. A bill of $460, presented by Tower & Stevens, for printing ballots for and against the annexation of the three towns of Westchester County, was also approved.

A resolution was offered that the contract of Wm. C. Bryant & Co., for printing for the board, be annulled on the ground of overcharges in the bills. The bills had been referred to a committee who reported, in substance, that there was an overcharge of $338 in a bill of $623 as presented in behalf of the firm.

Supervisor Billings said that he would vote to have the resolution laid over. He felt bound to state, however, that the *Post* had attacked the members of their board without any cause. Not long ago an editorial appeared in that paper charging the Supervisors with placing the report of the Controller on the frauds in the new Court-house in one of their pigeon-holes, although they had ten days previously taken action on the subject, and reported the matter to the Corporation Counsel, to see if the parties implicated could not be prosecuted.

Supervisor McCafferty said he believed that Mr. Billings had made inquiries as to the overcharges, and he would like to hear the result.

Supervisor Billings replied that the *Evening Post* and the job-printing office of the *Evening Post* were entirely distinct, and that the gentleman connected with the latter was responsible for the bills. As to the editorials in the *Post*, on their board, they were unjust.

A Voice—And untrue.

Supervisor Billings thought it would be unfair to lay the responsibility of the bills on a gentleman who had such a high character as Wm. C. Bryant. He was informed that the bill included extra pay for night work.

Supervisor McCafferty—Sunday work.

A motion to lay the resolution over was adopted by a vote of 9 to 5.

The board then adjourned.

PECULIAR CASES OF POISONING.

Two rather singular cases of poisoning have occurred in Brooklyn within the past week. The first was that of Mr. Geo. B. Fanning, a tea dealer, of No. 15 Tillary street. Mr. Fanning was a large, robust man, thirty-five years of age, and up to within a few weeks enjoyed excellent health. It was a custom of Fanning's to eat large quantities of dry tea, and to constantly taste of the samples prepared of drawn tea. Latterly he experienced a coldness in the stomach, which he attributed to indigestion, but refused to believe that his habit of eating tea had anything to do with it. On Sunday week last he became suddenly sick, and died on Tuesday. A post-mortem was made by eleven physicians, but no two of them, it is said, could agree on the cause of his death. During all the time of his illness Mr. Fanning was treated for "tubercular degeneration." The other case of poisoning occurred in the family of Mr. Albert Daggett, Under Sheriff of Kings County, some days ago. It appears that the family partook of canned tomatoes and shortly afterward exhibited symptoms of poisoning. A physician who lived close by was summoned, and happily in time to prevent any fatal result. Emetics were administered, and now the members of Mr. Daggett's family have quite recovered.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

There were rumors yesterday morning that some large dealers in lumber had failed, and inquiries among the trade, although they do not confirm them, still show that many of them are in a bad condition. There would appear to be a partial stagnation in the business, and all the dealers state that it has been the case, more or less, throughout the year, both in Brooklyn and New-York, and more failures have occurred since January last than for any previous year for a long time past. Rarely have there been so few buildings in course of erection as at the present time, and although dealers have been purchasing very sparingly, and the stocks on hand are comparatively light, still there is so little demand for lumber that they find it difficult to pay expenses and meet the demands upon them. It is confidently expected that during the next few weeks some of the largest dealers will suspend.

CORONERS' CASES.

John G. Belmore, the owner of the boiler which exploded at Harlem on Tuesday last, was arrested yesterday by Coroner Kessler, to await the result of the inquest, which will be held to-morrow morning in the Coroner's Office at 11 o'clock. Bail in the sum of $10,000 was furnished for Mr. Belmore, by Mr. Wakeman, the President of the Harlem Gas Company. Among the witnesses to be examined are, James Belknap, Messrs. Harrison & Fletcher, and A. S. Cameron, boiler experts, M. Buckhout, engineer of the Fourth avenue improvement; Henry White, engineer of Payne's Mills; Capt. Yule, and Hanford Horton, of the Sanitary Police.... Coroner Herrman yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Nellie Walsh, residing at No. 160 Green street, who was kicked by Bernard Clapenberg, residing in the same house. She said the assault was wholly without provocation. Clapenberg was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the girl's injuries.... In the case of the woman Ann Mulholland, of No. 949 First avenue, whose death on the 9th inst. was alleged to have been caused by injuries at the hands of her husband, Thomas Mulholland, Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday. The testimony pointed toward the guilt of the husband, who knocked the deceased down and kicked her. The jury rendered a verdict against Mulholland, who was committed to the Tombs.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. MATTHEW C. PERRY.

Capt. Matthew C. Perry, of the United States Navy, who died here on Sunday last, was a native of this City, and a son of Commodore Perry, who attained such distinction by his services in the war of 1812. Capt. Perry originally received his appointment in the navy in 1835, and served for the first three years of his career as an officer of the frigate Potomac, attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. He subsequently served in the Mexican war, and did good service for the country during the rebellion. He received his Captain's commission in 1867. He was placed on the retired list shortly before his death, under the provisions of an act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861. The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's Church to-morrow.

AID FOR MEMPHIS.

The bale of cotton received at the Produce Exchange from the Chicago Board of Trade was disposed of yesterday for the people of Memphis. It was originally donated by Col. Taylor, of Arkansas, and sold there for $1,500, then shipped to St. Louis, where it brought $90. Thence it was sent to and purchased by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for $2,030 08, and sent to the Chicago Board of Trade, but they had another bale to dispose of, and sent it to New-York. It weighs 480 pounds. It was disposed of at the Produce Exchange by lot among subscribers of $1 a share. The fortunate person was Mr. Jacob Geis, of No. 129 Broad street, clerk to Messrs. Partridge, Wells & Co. He had the option of sending it to the Boston Board of Trade as a free-will offering, to be disposed of there for the same object, or to accept $50 out of the fund subscribed, and he decided to accept the cash, and the bale will now be sent to Boston in the name of the Produce Exchange.

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts give entire satisfaction to our customers."—Park & Tilford.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort to the mother.

"Tried and True."—What words of confidence and trust are these! It is what many a poor sufferer can say of Helmbold's Buchu. It is the only reliable medicine of those terrible diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. Full particulars with each bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWES' SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

WINANT—COLLERD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], JAMES J. WINANT, JR., of New-York, to ERVIN A., daughter of Abraham Collerd, of Hackensack, N. J.

DIED.

GILLEY.—Suddenly, at Morrisania, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 16, of rheumatism of the heart, LAURA, wife of Franklin W. Gilley, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, Morris place and William st., West Morrisania, to-day, (Nov. 18,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st., for Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad, at 12:05 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Nov. 16, GILBERT GRAHAM, Sr., aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Broadway, corner 99th st.

JAQUES.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, 15th inst., MARY W., wife of Edward J. Jaques, in her 71st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 East 54th st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

KING.—On Sunday, 16th November, AMANDA, daughter of the late Rufus S. King.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her mother, No. 67 7th av., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LILLIENDAHL.—On Monday, Nov. 17, JULIA A., relict of C. D. W. Lilliendahl, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

MITCHELL.—On the 17th inst., FRANCES E., wife of Dr. C. L. Mitchell.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 129 Montague st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

OGDEN.—At Rutherford Park, Sunday, Nov. 16, ELIZABETH CATHERINE, wife of Isaac G. Ogden.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., at 1 o'clock.

PERRY.—On the 16th inst., Capt. MATTHEW C. PERRY, United States Navy, son of the late Commodore M. C. Perry.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SUAU.—On Monday, 17th inst., LAURA ELIZABETH POUSONY, widow of Henry A. Suau, aged 47 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 19th, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., near 6th av.

SCHEFER.—At London, England, Nov. 12, of typhus, ANTON SCHEFER, of New-York, 29 years old.

VAN KLEEK.—At Jersey City, Nov. 16, Mrs. SARAH J. VAN KLEEK, widow of the late Rev. R. D. Van Kleek.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 241 Jersey av.

WHEELOCK.—In Boston, Mass., on Saturday, 15th inst., JOSEPH B. WHEELOCK, formerly of this City, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, in Boston, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—On Nov. 16, 1873, CORNELIA, widow of the late Augustus Wheeler, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 123 Ludlow st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Nov. 15, 1873, FRANCES E. WHITE, widow of Thomas L. White, at No. 96 Lexington av.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

ART NOTICE!

ART SALE!

MR. F. RONDEL begs to announce to his friends and the public that he will offer by public auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next, at 8 o'clock, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,

his entire collection of paintings, water-colors, and sketches, comprising upward of 100 pictures, among which are some of his most important works,

together with more than one hundred paintings by other prominent American artists, and a few fine foreign pictures.

The whole now on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, where the sale will take place as above.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be held at Republican Hall, corner of 23d st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order.

HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.

GEORGE W. LYON, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Secretaries.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Nov. 17, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thomas H. [illegible], Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold thirteen unfinished houses and lots, located on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, beginning at the north-west corner of Fourth avenue, for $55,700 in the aggregate, the purchasers of the entire property being John and James Wood, plaintiffs in the legal action. The lots are each in size about 17.5 by 100.11, and the houses are small two-story and basement brick, with walls up and inclosed, but the inside work entirely unfinished. The house and lot on the corner of Fourth avenue sold for $5,400, and the others at from $3,400 to $4,300 each. The property all sold very low, for there was but little competition at the auction, the attendance at the Exchange being light. The legal sale of a lot on East Seventy-eighth street, west of Second avenue, in charge of the same auctioneer as above, was adjourned to May 4, 1874, and in regard to the proposed sale of a house and lot on East Twelfth street, east of Fifth avenue, also in charge of Mr. Miller, it was announced that the property was withdrawn, legal proceedings having been stopped. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day sales are announced to take place at the Exchange as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale to close an undivided interest of the following City and other property: One Hundred and Sixteenth street, five lots, on the north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue, each 20 by 100 feet; One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible] street, five lots, on north side, 255 feet east of Third avenue, each 20 by 99.11; One Hundred and Thirty-third street, five three-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots, on the south side, 85 feet west of Fourth avenue; houses have modern improvements; lots each 20 by 99.11; and Mount Vernon, Westchester County, four lots of land, together with two-story frame house thereon, situate on the easterly side of First avenue, 200 feet north of Fourth street, running through to and fronting on Union avenue; lots each 70 by 150 feet. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Wm. Man, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property, No. 118 Prince street, south side, 82.2 feet west of Greene street, embracing a lot 20 by 71.3, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a brick building in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land containing ten City lots, situate on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth avenue, at the north-west corner of McComb's Dam road.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof bank building, with lot 25 by 125, on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight houses and lots situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets. In the legal notice of sale of this property no description further than above is given.

By R. V. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of one lot, 22 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Since the last report, and for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 15, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Third avenue, east side, 51 feet north of Eighty-fourth street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 26.6 by 60; Henry Bierbaum, owner.

West Nineteenth street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, one brick factory, four stories, 25 by 25; Mr. Linck, owner.

West Twenty-first street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, one brick boiler-house, one story, 10 by 14; H. Goldwald, owner.

Sixth avenue, No. 173, one brick stable, one story, 46 by 18; J. Burkhardt, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 352, one brick and brown-stone-front [illegible] warehouse, four stories, 25 by 90; B. Laughlin, owner.

East Thirty-third street, north side, on line of East River, one brick machine shop, two stories, 102 by 27; East River Ferry Company, owners.

West Forty-first street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; John J. Burchill, owner.

East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, No. 347, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 50; Patrick Connolly, owner.

East Forty-second street, south side, 125 feet west of Third avenue, one brick stable and tenement, two stories, 25 by 100.5; Bernard Duffy, owner.

East Forty-fifth street, south side, 90 feet east of Second avenue, seven brick tenements, each four stories, 25.6 by 50; John D. Jones, owner.

Tenth avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, one brick fire-engine house, two stories, 25 by 100; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

Total estimated cost of twenty buildings above enumerated, $202,700.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

No. 268 East Fourteenth street, unsafe front wall; C. Godfrey Gunther, owner.

No. 200 East Nineteenth street, unsafe chimneys and gable; Emil Kirchner, owner.

Eighty-ninth street, north side, building 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, unsafe chimneys and gable; Nicholas Duffy, owner.

No. 95 Charlton street, rear, unsafe front wall; Jane Cameron, owner.

[illegible] street, building south-east corner Stanton street, unsafe chimneys; W. H. Meintire, agent.

No. 150 Suffolk street, unsafe chimneys; W. H. Meintire, agent.

No. 104 Suffolk street, unsafe chimneys; Livingston estate, owner.

No. 504 West Thirty-sixth street, unsafe west wall; John S. Tietjen, owner.

No. 49 Suffolk street, unsafe chimneys; ——, owner.

No. 47 Suffolk street, unsafe chimneys; ——, owner.

No. 45 Suffolk street, unsafe chimneys; ——, owner.

No. 249 East Fifty-second street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Bridget O'Brien, owner.

Nos. 416 to 426 West Forty-first street, four buildings, unsafe piers in court-yard; John S. Gilmore, owner.

No. 409 West Forty-first street, unsafe rear and west gable; David Levy, owner.

Forty-first street, building 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue, rear, unsafe generally; New-York Oxygen Gas-light Company, owners.

No. 152 East Fifty-seventh street, unsafe front wall; George Banfield, owner.

No. 85 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Mr. Anderson, owner.

No. 87 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; ——, owner.

No. 97 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Morris Alexander, owner.

No. 101 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Morris Alexander, owner.

No. 103 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; Oscar Sandberg, owner.

No. 14 Orchard street, unsafe chimneys; L. C. Sandford, agent.

No. 75 Canal street, unsafe chimneys; William H. Boome, agent.

No. 81 Canal street, unsafe chimneys; Julia Kurst, owner.

No. 321 Delancey street, rear, unsafe front and east walls; Conrad Diehl, agent.

Nos. 309 and 311 Third avenue, unsafe chimneys; William Mock, agent.

No. 214 West Twenty-ninth street, unsafe chimneys; Williams & Son, agents.

No. 170 Division street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Jacob Stein, owner.

No. 174 Division street, unsafe chimneys; Mr. Beckman, agent.

Nos. 123, 125, and 127 Broome street, unsafe front wall; Michael Schachtel, owner.

No. 119 Broome street, unsafe chimneys; J. P. Joraleman, agent.

No. 155 Canal street, unsafe chimneys; John G. Flammer, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, NOV. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 unfinished 2-story and basement brick h. and l., East 112th st., n. w. corner of 4th av., lot 17.5x100.11	$5,400
4 unfinished 2-story and basement brick h. and l., East 112th st., n. s., 17.10 ft. w. of 4th av., adjoining above, lots each 17.8x100.11, $4,300 each	19,200
3 unfinished 2-story and basement brick h. and l., East 112th st., n. s., 88.6 ft. w. of 4th av., adjoining above, lots each same size, $4,300 each	12,900
3 unfinished 2-story and basement brick h. and l., East 112th st., n. s., 141.6 ft. w. of 4th av., adjoining above, lots each same size, $3,800 each	11,400
1 unfinished 2-story and basement brick h. and l., East 112th st., n. s., 194.6 ft. w. of 4th av., adjoining above, lot same size	3,400
1 unfinished 2-story and basement brick h. and l., East 112th st., n. s., 212.2 ft. w. of 4th av., adjoining above, lot 17.10x100.11	3,400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

Christopher st., n. s., 139.6 ft. w. of Waverly place, 24.6x83.2	$22,000
Front st., n. s., No. 166, 16.6x74.6, ½ part	3,500
Grand st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Elizabeth st., 34x55; Elizabeth st., w. s., No. 91, 20x74	40,000
Houston st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Mangin st., 20x75	8,500
Stanton st., n. w. corner of Orchard st., 21.6x50	3,500
Same property	60
Same property	48
Same property, 5-14 parts	2,500
[illegible] st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Gansevoort st., 20x49	8,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x117.4	10,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 19x98.9	23,500
[illegible] st., s. s., 291.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 33.4x98.9	28,000
119th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.10	5,900
127th st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 3d av., 17x99.11	10,500
Madison av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 48d st., 41.8x100	90,000
1st av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 25th st., 24.8x75	22,500
5th av., s. w. corner 42d st., runs s. 104.8xw. 105.8xn. 14.9xn. w. to a point 127 w. of Madison av., x20.5 s. of s. s. 42d st., xn. 50.8 to 42d st. (s. s.) xe. 226.0 to begin	$12,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 475; Mercer st., No. 42, 3 9-12 years, per year	19,000
Beaver st., No. 45, 11 months, per year	5,150
Broome st., No. 408, 5 years, per year	2,000
Canal st., w. s., 126.1 ft. n. w. of Vestry st., 25x109.5, extending to Vestry st., Trinity Church lease, [illegible] 21 years	40,000
3d av., No. 192, 5½ years	2,500

BUILDING STATISTICS.

The following is a record of the business done in the Bureau of Construction and Alterations for the week ending Nov. 15. Number of plans reported, 10; new buildings 12, of which 12 are tenement-houses; proposed alterations, 10; special applications made, 9; buildings examined and plans passed upon, 14; reports received of unsafe buildings, 9; removed, 44; violations, 7; removed, 13; unsafe buildings made safe, 23; pulled down, 7; cases referred to attorney, 3; notices of violations served, 16; do. of unsafe buildings, 51; buildings surveyed, 801. Fifty-three buildings were reported for fire-escapes, 8 provided with fire escapes, and 19 notices served. Repairs and alterations previously ordered have been completed in several public buildings, and improvements suggested. Thirteen hotels and 3 lodging-houses were examined, and fire-escapes and alterations ordered for several. Eleven factories were specially inspected, and in seven of these additional fire guards were ordered to be placed.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME Box No. 147 Times Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EAST BANK HUDSON River, front 1,400 feet, 210 acres, in plateaus; numerous building sites; unsurpassed extensive views, fifty-five miles distant; dwellings supplied by springs; large and small fruits abundant. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF PROPERTY ON PRINCE ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the Supreme Court, William Man, Esq., Referee:)

PRINCE STREET.—The lot of land, together with the brick house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Prince st., 82 feet west of Greene st., and known as No. 118. Lot, 20.0½x71.3.

Anderson & Man, attorneys.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN OR PRIVATE Families.—To lease, furnished, for two or more years, a first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60x98.9, on the north side of 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $300 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60x100, No. 54 East 49th st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $250 per month; will be rented for the Winter or longer. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separately; size 50x100, five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET—ELEGANT IRON AND MARBLE STORE and building, No. 356 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., 30x175, extending to alley way in rear; possession 1st January. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

ARCHITECTS.—SPLENDID OFFICE, ELIGIBLY situated, with north light, to let; has water and heater of most approved style. Address GLOBE, Times Office, Box No. 173.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

LANDS IN THE WESTERN STATES WANTED—Must be good and in fair locations; Iowa, Michigan and Illinois preferred; also, would exchange fine lots, 25x100, adjoining Stewart's Garden City, on Long Island, for lands in either of the above States. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 182 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SECURITIES—HYPOTHECATED.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1873, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.:

$335,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company (Muscatine Western Extension) first mortgage convertible gold bonds, due 1908; interest March and September.

$136,000 Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1902; interest January and July.

$65,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds of 1869; interest June and December.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the limited partnership of E. E. BROWN.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order made by the Court, Andrew Dougherty, Esq., the Receiver of the said firm, will sell at public auction at No. 26 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, two first-class envelope machines, and all the remaining book-accounts, claims, assets, and demands of the said firm of every kind whatsoever.—New-York, Nov. 6, 1873.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Attorney for the Receiver, No. 90 Broadway, New-York City.

ROBERT STUYVESANT, Auctioneer.

ROBERT STUYVESANT WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, for account of whom it may concern:

$61,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad bonds, $1,000 each.

$14,000 United States 5-20s of 1867, coupons, $1,000 each.

$6,000 United States 6s of 1881, coupons, $1,000 each.

ROBERT STUYVESANT, Auctioneer.

ROBERT STUYVESANT WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, for account of whom it may concern:

500 shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Stock, $100 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store, Malaga Lemons, Yellow Dates, Malaga Raisins, Naples Lemons. At 11:30 o'clock, Malaga Lemons. At 12 o'clock, Almeria Grapes, Naples, Palermo, and Valencia Lemons, Messina Lemons; all landing ex steamers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEO. & SAML. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in settlement of the business.
GEO. L. BROWN,
SAML. D. BROWN,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BROWN, GOLD & BROWN, to continue, at No. 26 Pine st., the banking and broking business heretofore carried on by Geo. & Saml. Brown & Co.
GEORGE L. BROWN,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
BELDEN B. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.
No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
An Illustrated Monthly of
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
Just issued,
THE DECEMBER NUMBER,
with
NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

Contents.

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marley by Way of the Rhine. VI. Shall Auld Acquaintance be Forgot? Illustrated. By EDWARD STRAHAN.
2. AUTUMN LEAVES. By W.
3. SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. III. Bangkok. Illustrated. By FANNIE R. FEUDGE.
4. LIFE AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
5. A DAY'S SPORT IN EAST FLORIDA. By S. C. CLARKE.
6. THE LIVELIES. In two Parts. II. Conclusion. By SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.
7. HISTORY OF THE CRISIS. By K. CORNWALLIS.
8. SAINT MARTIN'S TEMPTATION. By MARGARET J. PRESTON.
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10. THE PROBLEM. By CHARLOTTE F. BATES.
11. MONACO. By R. DAVEY.
12. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chaps. 22-24. By WILLIAM BLACK.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. Mr. E. Lytton Bulwer—Salvini's Othello—A Letter from New York—Notes.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE NEW VOLUME,
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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.
n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.
LEWIS H. TYLER, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, }
je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.
SARAH J. DONOHOE,
Executrix.
my20-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES A. DEAN, } Executors.
WM. L. DEAN, }
je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.
PETER NAYLOR, JR., } Executors.
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, }
jy1-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.
WALTER CARTER, Executor.
n4-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.
BRIDGET CONWAY,
Administratrix.
n4-1aw6mT*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-1aw6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE PARRY House, at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy rooms for guests; if not sold soon will be leased. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SALOON, NO. 442½ East 23d-st., near Greenpoint Ferry, doing a good business.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ale and chop house, sixteen years established; satisfactory reasons for selling. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share payable on and after Dec. 1 proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17, to the morning of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, } PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S } OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873. }

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK, No. 33 Wall st. ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.; Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, JR., No. 155 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway,
CORNER WARREN ST.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Pays FOUR PER CENT. Interest per annum on Deposits subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. Interest per annum on special Deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JAMES MERREL, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. H. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 38 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAIDROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
G. W. STANTON, JR., }
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
B. WILSON, }

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

Hypothecated Stocks and Bonds sold at auction for Bankers and Brokers, at a much lower rate of commission than is charged by other responsible houses.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.
INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, Sprague & Co., will be held at their office, No. 107 Franklin st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, } WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Southern Railway Security Company will be held at its office in this City, No. 59 Liberty st., on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of making sale of certain properties of the Company. By order.
C. P. MACKIE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL FAMILIES AND BOARDING-HOUSES, IN City or country, can find a German Protestant cook, washer, and ironer, who is an excellent bread and cake maker; she would do house-work; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st. No charge to ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended. Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN SERVANT girls and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country, at moderate wages, at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to take charge of store or linen-room in good Hotel in City; has considerable experience and comes highly recommended. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a most excellent Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; highest testimonials given. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 94 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl; is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress; very willing and obliging; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is a first-class laundress and chamber-maid; is willing to go to the country; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 628 8th av., between 40th and 41st sts., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, active, and industrious young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very competent in every respect; comes highly recommended; moderate wages. Inquire for M. J., at No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; very capable, neat, and industrious; is a thorough-going servant; comes highly recommended; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; moderate wages. Inquire at 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, as chamber-maid, or to wait on a lady and do sewing; no objection to wait on growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 43d st., between Lexington and 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family, City or country; three years' excellent reference. Call at No. 151 East 43d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an efficient English Protestant, highly recommended and fully capable to fill the above duties. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored girl as chamber-maid and assist with the washing; give good references. Address J. C., No. 105 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress; understands the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED REspectable young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress. Call for two days at No. 261 West 47th st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, as chambermaid and waitress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; will assist in washing; good waitress, also chamber-maid; can take a laundress' place; very kind, obliging, sober, honest, &c.; very respectable, and very best reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; will assist in the care of one or two grown children; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid assisting in the care of grown children; is a neat sewer; willing and obliging; has two years and a half City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her chamber-maid and laundress; she is strictly honest and very willing and obliging. Call at No. 710 5th av., Monday or Tuesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

THE FRENCH OFFICE

Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.

No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK—GARDENER.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG married couple, (Welsh Protestants,) as cook and useful man; is also a good gardener; would like to have a situation in the country; able to take full charge of a gentleman's place; they come very highly recommended; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHing.—By a middle-aged, respectable woman, who is a first-class cook; understands the making of all kinds of soups, bread, and biscuits; also, pastries of every description; will work for moderate wages; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY TWO neat, tidy girls, who will go in City or country; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in best style; chamber-maid is willing, industrious, and an excellent waitress; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; HAS HAD her trainings in France and many years' practice in London and this country; has the best of City references; no one need apply only those who require such; thoroughly understands the getting up of handsome dinners; no objection to the country. Apply by letter for two days, J. Hillery, 352 East 19th st., near 1st av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Inquire at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, one as cook (Protestant;) understands meats, game, soups, and pastry, bread, &c.; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; five years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 453 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the millinery store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS EXperienced cook; understands her duties; willing to go to the country; understands making butter; is a good baker; a really good and faithful servant, whose late employer speaks of her in the highest terms; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A MOST excellent servant—a very bright, neat, active, and industrious young English woman, Protestant, as superior cook. Understands her duties thoroughly, and manages with economy; willing and obliging; best City references; no objection to the country; moderate wages. Inquire at 602 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN, WITH good reference; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer, and has also reference as chamber-maid; would not object to general work; willing to go a few hours' ride in the country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan in a private family as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; best City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN THE country; understands cooking well, and is a very good baker; also, butter-making, and well experienced in all work that belongs to the kitchen. To be seen at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable, and a superior cook; understands meats, gravies, excellent soups, pastries, creams, jellies, and all kinds of side dishes; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; honest, sober, neat and economical; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; best City references; moderate wages. Inquire at Employment Company's, No. 602 6th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash, or iron; has highest testimonials; City or country. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; OR WILL COOK, wash, and iron well; City or country; has best of references; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German young woman; is a very good cook and first rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, experienced in all kinds of cooking and baking; makes a great variety of desserts; has the best of references; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A small private family, to do the cooking, and assist with washing and ironing; an excellent cook and baker; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 327 East 21st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; no objection to the country; is middle age. Apply at No. 256 Elizabeth st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, ENERGETIC, PROTESTANT woman, as a first-rate plain cook; all kinds of good plain cooking; willing to learn; City or country; references. Apply at No. 590 3d av., two stairs up, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK; would assist with washing; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 346 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a small private family; understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 223 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in private family; no objections to boarding-house; City or country; can do all kinds of baking; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 406 East 23d st., in the grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call or address No. 58 West 15th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business; best City references from last employer. Call at 733 9th av., near 50th st.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women—one, who understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, and pastries, as first-class cook—the other, who understands the care of silver, making salads, &c., as first-class waitress; best City reference from last employers; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, &c.; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COLORED COOKS, general house-workers, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, laundresses, firemen, grooms, men for cleaning fronts, &c., can be supplied immediately at SIMMS' Agency, No. 543 6th av. Homes more desired than wages. Orders by note will meet with prompt attention.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged widow, without incumbrance, as working housekeeper in a widower's family, where one servant is kept; is a Protestant; perfectly competent and trustworthy; children not objected to; country preferred; a permanent, comfortable home wanted. Call or address No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young girl; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEWORK.—A SMART, WILLING AND REspectful young girl to do general work for a small family; has four years' reference from last employer; is very neat and industrious; would prove a good and faithful servant; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PENNSYLVANIA GERman young woman; City or country; has very best recommendations; not particular as to wages. Can be seen at large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR AS CHAMBER-MAID, Waitress, &c.—By an American young woman with best of references; City or country; wages moderate to suit any. Can be seen at large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as kitchen-maid; has served in that capacity; has best City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chamber-maid; can cut and fit, dress hair; is willing and obliging, neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY HONEST and learned French maid, speaking English, and no objection to the country or traveling; the highest recommendations. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT accomplished maid; is excellent in City or country, and also in packing and traveling. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN maid; is perfect in her service; understands traveling and packing; is a good dress-maker; would like to go South. Call at No. 68 West 39th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits; operates on several machines; has two years' reference from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED GERman young woman; understands her business thoroughly; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT, and industrious young woman, Protestant, as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; comes highly recommended; is willing and obliging, and would assist with chamber-work. Inquire for R. S., at No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND ACTIVE Protestant young woman as superior laundress; understands and does her work thoroughly—no mere pretension, but is in reality a first-class servant; willing to assist with chamber-work; unexceptionable references. Inquire for A. D., at No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE laundress, capable to do the most splendid work; all sorts of fineries; is highly recommended from her former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as first-class laundress, and the other as first-class waitress; both understand their business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at No. 251 West 50th st., near 8th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting and will assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City references. Call at No. 345 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—THE WASHING WANTED OF A small family, or a couple of gentlemen. Call at No. 336 East 59th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can do all kinds of fineries; has lived three years in last place. Apply at No. 144 East 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; will assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes the washing of a family at her own house; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 208 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as laundress with private family. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 5 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE; thoroughly understands the care of children; competent to take charge of a baby day and night, and raise it on the bottle if required; is patient, and very fond of children; can be highly recommended as above stated; best City reference; families to be seen. Call or address Protestant Nurse, No. 354 West 52d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND CLEVER YOUNG French girl as nurse to growing children; is a very good seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; is very kind and cheerful; takes interest in her work; has no airs; comes highly recommended; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully able to take entire charge from its birth; very neat, active, and clever with the needle; is honest, sober, and industrious; kind and pleasant disposition; unexceptionable reference, and moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman either as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress or make herself useful; highly recommended by her lady; has been a competent servant, and everything that could be desired. Can be seen at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT PERson, who speaks English and French well, thoroughly experienced, to take entire charge of children; first-class City reference. Address S. S., No. 121 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, AND WILLing young Danish girl, fifteen years of age, as nurse to one or two children; very pleasant and cheerful disposition; willing to make herself useful; best reference. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS NURSE to growing children, and to do the chamber-work; is very neat, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; likes to make herself useful; good references; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LATELY-ARRIVED FRENCH GIRL as nurse and seamstress; light chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE HAVING good experience; is a good seamstress; wishes more for a comfortable place than much wages; City reference. Apply at No. 230 East 47th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant or grown children; is a good chamber-maid and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse, and to do chamber-work; excellent references. Call at No. 345 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., in fancy store.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a good nurse; will take best care of an infant from birth. Apply at No. 53 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE; CAN take charge of an infant; best of City reference. Call at No. 34 East 40th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 10 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a competent and experienced nurse; excellent references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TWELVE years in her late employment, as seamstress, chamber-maid, or wait on lady, or act as waitress in a small family; good reference for each capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 874 3d av., between 42d and 43d st., in shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; cuts, fits and operates; will make herself generally useful; best city references. Call at No. 748 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMber-maid, or chamber-work alone; has first-class City references. Call at No. 208 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class seamstress; is thoroughly competent; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as a very superior waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; would go to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG Swedish woman as waitress; is very neat, active, and knows her work well; steady and faithful servant; moderate wages; would assist in the chamber-work. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her duties as such; has always done a man's work. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO ASsist in the household duties; is intelligent, willing, and obliging; also a good sewer; where she could take a little boy nine years old; no salary expected; best references given; City or country. Address X. L., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE ON THE shortest notice for gentlemen and families; fluting and all kinds of washing, by Mrs. Lomax, No. 115 West 25th st., second floor.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS,) WISHES A SITUAtion in a first-class private family; speaks very good English, and has the best of recommendation from his last employer. Address by letter, Albert, 88 Amity st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN who is strictly efficient in either capacity; has unexceptionable references from his former employers, whom he leaves on account of their breaking up housekeeping. Call on or address F. H., No. 76 3d av. Ring fourth bell.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

CLERK.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, with five years' City reference as clerk, a position of any kind whatever; not afraid of work. Address H., Box No. 146 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS BEST references for sobriety, honesty, being a good groom, and driver; leaves as his employer keeps no horses this Winter. Call or address Coachman, Room No. 8, No. 125 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant man, who is an experienced coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, OF LARGE experience in the care of horses; is honest, sober, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 109 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THOroughly understands the business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call on or address for two days Coachman, No. 125 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best City references in every respect. Apply to H. R., No. 644 6th av., saddler's store.

GARDENER.—AS GARDENER OR FLORIST; UNderstands the business in all its branches; fifteen years' experience; first-class references. Address for two days, C. H., No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c.
French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE man of twenty-five; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference from last employer. Call or address J. C., No. 547 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

MALE NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF several years' experience; can produce best medical references; would take charge of an invalid gentleman. Address J. H. J., No. 214 West 54th st.

TO INVALIDS.—AS EXPERIENCED NURSE OR valet to an elderly gentleman, by an intelligent Englishman, who has had fifteen years' experience in this City; can refer to some of our first physicians. Address A. B., Box No. 241 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTestant man and wife; no children; man can do farm-work, gardening, milk, care horses, &c.; wife, cook, wash, iron, &c., and do general house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—By an English Protestant man aged twenty-three years, who can do farm-work, milk, drive, plain gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands the business in every respect; has good references. Call at No. 239 East 34th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 8 Potter lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE CANVASSER FOR City work. Persons of respectability, intelligence, and energy will make application in person at the office of THE ALDINE, No. 58 Maiden lane, after 3 P. M.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN INTELLIGENT lad; must write a good hand and come well recommended; wages $5 per week. Address in handwriting, W. R. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook and laundress; City reference required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 8 West 32d st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer dans une famille privée; elle se charge des diners de premières classes; les meilleures références seront donné à New-York. S'adresser No. 134 West 16th st., pour deux jours.

UN GARCON DE TABLE FRANCAIS DEsire trouver une place dans une famille pri de trois ans de références de sa dernière place. S'adresser C. H. T., Box No. 17 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

UN WAITER FRANCAIS DESIRE TROUVER une place dans une famille; connait parfaitement ce service; best City références. S'adresser, No. 134 West 16th st., pour deux jours.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, } Corner Grand and Elm sts., } NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 28th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 33.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.
Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, } FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, } Nov. 10, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 14, 1873, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained on application to
LEWIS SMITH,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, } NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 11, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 11, 1873, for furnishing fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by application to
R. M. POTTER,
Captain and A. C. S., Fort Wood.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19	Parthia, Saturday, Nov. 22
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26	Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
Russia, Wed'day, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway. For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

[The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M. from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.

For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA	Saturday, Dec. 27

and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M. | Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.

Canada...Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P. M. | Greece...Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER...Thursday, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.	Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Italia...Wed., Nov. 19 | Australia...Sat., Nov. 29

India...Sat., Nov. 22 | Olympia...Wed., Dec. 3

Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 26 | Victoria...Sat., Dec. 6

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.

Sat. steamers, $75 and $85; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ATLAS, Nov. 18. For Kingston, Santa Martha and Savanilla, ETNA, Dec. 16. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports. Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 20.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon	Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)	Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)	Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA...Dec. 4

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tulleries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M. daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:30, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:00 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 6:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.

11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.

4 P. M., Patchogue Express.

5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.

6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.

7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.

Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th...12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th...2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th, 7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th...8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th, 9:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

ATTENTION!!!!

EVERY DAY!!!!

COME EVERY DAY!!!!

COME TWICE A DAY!!!!

COME THRICE A DAY!!!!

But, best of all, it will pay you well to

SPEND ALL YOUR TIME!!!!

SPEND ALL YOUR MONEY!!!!

with

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY DAY.

RUINOUS REDUCTIONS

UNPRECEDENTED SALES

Great excitement at the Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & CO. In consequence of

The Numerous Failures

among the wholesale and importing houses, we are buying goods, for cash,

For a Mere Song.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

And we are selling goods for NEXT TO NOTHING.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Twice Every Day.

We shall offer this coming week some of the most

Astonishing Bargains

in FANCY GOODS and DRY GOODS ever offered to the NEW-YORK trade.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Three Times Every Day.

GREAT BARGAINS in whole lines of goods in every department. Besides the

Cash Discount of 10 per. cent.

which we return to purchasers, we are making a FURTHER DISCOUNT to the

Wholesale Trade,

and parties buying Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods for fairs or to sell again.

It will pay you well to spend

All Your Time,

and ALL YOUR MONEY at R. H. MACY & CO.'S EVERY DAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for YOUTHS AND BOYS, At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. BAILEY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles F. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 7th day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELBERT FOWLER and FRANCIS B. MURTHA, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Riorden, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS VAN CAMP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Lewis Van Camp, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of The Knickerbocker Hotel Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Assignee.

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ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, two large well-furnished rooms, communicating with bath-room. Address, with name, H., Box No. 120 Times Office.

9TH ST.,

No. 44, between Broadway and University place, to let, three elegantly-furnished rooms, on the first floor, with every improvement and first-class French table, private if desired.

TO RENT—AT A VERY LOW RATE, FIVE MOST desirable rooms, at No. 212 5th av., on second floor, overlooking Madison square, suitable for residence; will be rented together or singly. Apply to THEODORE WESTON, No. 120 Broadway.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor suite, with or without private table; also, one single and one double on fourth floor.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5th av.—Two large connecting rooms, second floor, to rent, with board, to parties seeking a quiet, refined home.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST.

A handsome floor of five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, fronting on Union square; references exchanged. Inquire for Mrs. M., third floor.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH ST.,

To let, two large connecting rooms on parlor floor, and back room on second floor, with board. Miss BAXTER.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY-furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find is to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 27th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, on parlor floor and third floor front; also fourth floor; would suit a party of gentlemen and ladies: terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MADISON SQUARE have handsomely-furnished rooms for a party, with private table or without board. For address, apply to BERGMAN, corner of Broadway and 27th st.

NO. 190 EAST 19TH ST.—A SUITE OF TWO or three furnished rooms will be rented, either together or separately, with board. The location is central, and one of the most desirable in the City.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; private table if desired; the best of references given and required. Eight doors from 5th av.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom; small social family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties; references.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.

A SUITE OF PARLORS To let with or without board.

NO. 180 LEXINGTON AV.

An elegantly furnished front room to let with breakfast, for one or two gentlemen; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE HANDSOME rooms on second floor to rent with board, and large room on third, suitable for gentlemen. No. 32 West 19th st.

NO. 102 WEST 29TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6th av., three rooms to let, suitable for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board; bath-room on same floor: references required.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite to let, with private table, at moderate prices; large handsome room on fourth floor; references.

SECOND STORY FRONT, THIRD STORY BACK, and two fourth-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table, No. 28 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.

Handsomely-furnished floor, with board; also a pleasant front room for single gentleman. References.

MRS. LUDLOW,

No. 59 West 14th st., has an entire second floor to rent. Best references given and required.

NO. 38 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM Lexington av.—A pleasant home with a private family, living in own house, with or without board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A NEWLY FURNISHed fourth story front room, with board; references required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR, alcove, and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board, to adults; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in private family; terms reasonable. No. 151 West 10th st.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 1,434 Broadway.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., WEST OF BROADway, elegant second-story front and hall rooms, with board.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.

Rooms to let, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references required.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room, to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING of three adults.—A parlor and two bedrooms required, with a private table. Location central and not below 14th st., or above 35th st. Address, stating terms, S. R., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED, FOR THREE ADULTS; would like one large and one of two small rooms; private family preferred. Answer, giving location of rooms and price, to Davidson, Box No. 120, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, ROOM without board, above 23d st. preferred. Address, stating terms, including fire, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 197 New-York Times Office.

HOTELS.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 18TH ST.—THESE houses have been leased by CHAS. LAFLAR, and are now opened as a private hotel for families and gentlemen; superior accommodations.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 8, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COREN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,716, for 1,000 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of E. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate.

LUCIEN H. NILES, No. 8 Broad st.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, in a Broadway car, at 19th st., a lady's pocket-book, containing one $20 bill, and other articles. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mrs. Reed, No. 43 East 12th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—IL TROVATORE—NILSSON.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO (2) OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. LAST 2 NIGHTS OF MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON. TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 19, (LAST TIME)—IL TROVATORE!—(LAST TIME.)

Leonora	Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena	Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Manrico	Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Count di Luna	Signor DEL PUENTE

NEXT FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, RIGOLETTO, FIRST TIME.

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M., GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE. LES HUGUENOTS!

Valentina	Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Margherita di Valois	Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urbano, the Page	Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul di Nangis	Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Il Conte di San Bris	Signor VICTOR MAUREL
Il Conte di Nevers	Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcello	Signor NANNETTI

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

Musical Director and Conductor...Sig. E. MUZIO

SPECIAL OPERA NOTICE.

In active rehearsal, Verdi's Grand Romantic and Spectacular Opera, in 4 acts, AIDA, AIDA, which will be performed for the first time in America next week, with superb costumes, entirely new scenery, and magnificent appointments, purchased at an outlay of THIRTY (30) THOUSAND DOLLARS, BY THE DIRECTOR IN EUROPE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20—STRAKOSCH OPERA CONCERT, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE J. B. BOOTH.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his powerful rendition of LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, in John Howard Payne's tragedy in five acts of BRUTUS, OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN, On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, and every evening during the week. These being the only six performances of this GREAT PLAY THIS SEASON.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH......as......Don Cæsar de Bazan

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT

TO-NIGHT, AT CHURCH corner Madison av. and 31st st.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ solo—Offertoire in D, (Battiste,) Mr. J. H. Guild. 2. Duet, "La Pesca," (Rossini,) Miss Reid and Miss Bull. 3. Song, "The Winged Messenger," (Pesca,) Prof. T. E. Perkins. 4. Piano solo, "Faust Waltz," by request, (Liszt,) Miss Lina Luckhardt. 5. Solo, "Consider the Lilies," (Topliffe,) Mrs. G. F. Hess. 6. Song, "Ruby," (Gabriel,) Mr. E. H. Bennett. 1. Aria, "Don Sebastian," (Donizetti,) Mr. F. Remmertz. 2. Aria, "Convien partir," (Donizetti,) Miss Anna B. Reid. 3. Piano solo, "Lurline," (Wehli,) Miss Henrietta Markstein. 4. Duet, "Una Notte a Venezia," (Lucantoni,) Mrs. G. F. Hess and Mr. E. H. Bennett. 5, Cavatina, Miss Jennie Bull. 6. Quartet, from "Elijah," (Mendelssohn,) Mrs. Hess, Miss Bull, Mr. Remmertz, and Mr. Bennett. Reserved seats, 75 cents; admission, 50 cents. Get tickets at Caswell & Hazard's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Sheldon & Co.'s, 677 Broadway, and Baptist Publication Rooms, East 9th st., near Broadway.

MRS. GERTRUDE HESS, THE SPLENDID soprano, TO-NIGHT, at the Bethesda Mission Concert, Madison av., corner 31st st. See Programme.

STEINWAY HALL.

THOMAS NAST, the Famous Artist,

Will lecture on caricaturing TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

His lecture will be illustrated by caricatures drawn in presence of THE AUDIENCE, OF CELEBRATED EDITORS, ACTORS, AND POLITICIANS.

Tickets for sale at Steinway's to-day.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

MISS LUCKHARDT, THE PIANIST, PLAYS TO-NIGHT. Madison av., corner 31st st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children,

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,

No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor. Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS STEERS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ADAMS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE THIRD year of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams' Preparatory School for Harvard, or any leading University, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 622 7th av., corner 43d st. Location is among the best in the City. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. For all further information apply to Mr. ADAMS, at the rooms, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructers; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall; special advantages in all departments. Term opens Dec. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't, Claverack, N. Y.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN QUALIfied as book-keepers, accountants; married and grown-up ladies advanced by private instruction. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery and No. 1,282 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS, OR places to teach English, painting, French, music, German, classics, Spanish, or mathematics, address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES POSITION IN A family to teach music, French, German and English branches; highest references. Apply to Theo. F. Dwight, Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First appearance of GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, Under the leadership and direction of P. S. GILMORE, PROJECTOR AND GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE GREAT BOSTON JUBILEES.

MR. P. S. GILMORE has the honor to announce that after a successful musical career of many years in the City of Boston, he has—through the instrumentality and liberal offer of the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment—taken up his residence in this City, with a view of making it his home for the future, trusting that his efforts in the cause of music may be such as to merit the approval and support of the New-York press and public.

As a first step, he has organized a military band, to be attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, which will make its début at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

The pleasure of being permanently located in the Metropolis of the nation, with sufficient means and the best musical material placed at his disposal, affords one of the most gratifying opportunities ever offered to Mr. Gilmore to accomplish a purpose long wished for, namely—to place upon the American Continent, and in the City of New-York

THE BEST MILITARY BAND IN THE WORLD!

The magnanimity with which the profession here have welcomed him, and the eagerness its most distinguished members have manifested to join the new organization, leaves scarcely a doubt that this will be accomplished.

There are already, and have been for years, many excellent bands in this City; but it cannot be denied that the French, English, and German bands, which took part in the Boston Jubilee last year, were far superior to the best bands in America. An earnest effort will now be made to place this country in the front rank in that respect.

There is no band in Europe which has in its ranks so many distinguished musicians as the organization now preparing for its first performance in this City, and with encouragement it will endeavor to excel in a short time the best efforts of the old world.

This is the spirit that prevails throughout the sixty-five members who constitute the new organization, among whom may be found the unrivaled cornet player, M. ARBUCKLE, late of Boston, who has no equal on his instrument on the continent; the eminent Saxophone player, E. A. LEFEBRE, late of Philadelphia; and over sixty of the most prominent instrumentalists of New-York, including SIEDLER, Solo Flute; GORTELMEYER, Solo Oboe; KEGEL and WENDELSHAEFER, Solo Clarionets; KOCH KELLER, Solo Soprano Clarionet; ROLESCHKA, Solo Soprano Cornet; DIETZ, Solo Trumpet; GEWALT, Solo Horn; LETSCH, Solo Baritone; SAUL, Solo Trombone; FRIEDRICH, Solo Fagotti; LISTMANN, Solo Tuba, and fifty others of almost equal celebrity.

For such an organization as this the support and patronage of the citizens of New-York is now solicited; and in order to aid the members as much as possible, whenever a sufficient number are engaged for concert, ball, wedding party, fair, or other occasion that will insure the music being made an interesting feature of the entertainment, Mr. Gilmore will take great pleasure in conducting in person.

Again it may be mentioned that to the enterprise and liberal spirit of the Twenty-second Regiment, the new band is indebted for being able to present itself under such flattering auspices; and it is a great source of congratulation that there is every prospect its first appearance will be honored by an immense audience, when the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits of the latest addition to the musical organizations of the City of New-York.

Seats may be secured at No. 114 Broadway; No. 39 Union-square; at the principal hotels, and at the Academy on the evening of the concert.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR; RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

Doors open at 7; concert at 8.

NOTE—Applications for the services of the band addressed to P. S. Gilmore, No. 61 West 12th st., will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Begins at 8. Admission 50c.

Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

SECOND WEEK and overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste, MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, and successful production under his personal supervision of MR. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatic version of THE NEW MAGDALEN.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!

The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause. The whole of the second act was interrupted by irrepressible bursts of enthusiasm.—*New-York Times.*

SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE! MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST MATINEES, of the eminent natural actor, ROBERT McWADE, in his grand specialty, RIP VAN WINKLE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, the world's favorite artist, EDWIN ADAMS.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

GRAND CONCERT

Hampton 25 The Music of the Heart Singers

BROOKLYN,

PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALEMON ST., WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.

STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

MISS JENNIE BULL, RICH CONTRALTO, JUST from Italy, début TO-NIGHT in grand concert. Madison av., corner 31st st.

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,

With eminent soloists, and Myron W. Whitney, basso, IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, before the Young Men's Scudder Union.

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME, selected expressly for the reappearance of the Orchestra. $1. Reserved Seats. $1. See Brooklyn papers.

JOHN BROUGHAM TO-NIGHT!

BROUGHAM. GALAXY COURSE.

BROUGHAM. ASSOCIATION HALL.

BROUGHAM. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st.; Brentano's, the principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

AN OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

Will be given TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th av. and 31st st., by a choir of thirty professionals, from several of our first churches. Tickets, 50 cents.

PROF. HARTZ'S NEW SPIRIT MANIFESTATION. Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

HERR REMMERTZ, IN "DON SEBASTIAN," TO-NIGHT. Madison av., corner 31st st.

SPECIE PRICES, CHOICE PROGRAMME, to-morrow-night, at the Church, Madison av., corner 31st st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, James McCunn and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, George Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, and —— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano and Jane W. Gano, Caroline M. Morgan, Irene May Gano, James M. Gano, John K. Waring and Mary, his wife, (her first name unknown;) the people of the State of New-York and Sarah M. Smith; Elizabeth Martin and James Martin, her husband; Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 4, 1873. RICH'D H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD H. BOWNE, plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, George Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, and —— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McC. Gano, and Jane W. Gano, Caroline M. Morgan, Irene May Gano, James M. Gano, John K. Waring and Mary, his wife (her first name unknown; The People of the State of New-York; Elizabeth Martin and James Martin, her husband; Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 13, 1873.

GEORGE W. ZENER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock

FOURTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES. MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1873, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, (except Saturday,) will be presented Robertson's popular military comedy of OURS! OURS! with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS, MILITARY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and, in addition to the usual orchestral strength of the theatre,

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND has been specially engaged, to aid in giving increased effect to the general pictures.

HUGH CHALCOTE, as originally acted by him, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, Misses KATHARINE ROGERS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

SECOND AND LAST OURS MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 22 AT 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS, the THIRD OF THE PRESENT COMEDY SERIES, Mr. Charles Mathews' adaptation of Foote's famous comedy, entitled THE LIAR.

YOUNG WILDING......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, Miss JEFFERYS LEWIS, (her first appearance here,) and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

The Free List entirely suspended except to the Press.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8, over at 10:40.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be produced Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming fairy drama, in three acts, entitled: THE WICKED WORLD.

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss META BARTLETT, Miss KATE HOLLAND, Miss EMILY LEWIS, Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR., Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. STUART ROBSON.

The scenery—all new—by Mr. R. Marston.

The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. Tissington.

Preceding the drama will be given the delightful comedietta entitled: CONJUGAL TACTICS.

Characters by Messrs. JOHN PARSELLE, W. H. BOKEE, and W. S. QUIGLEY, and Misses ELIZA WEATHERSBY, LULU PRIOR, and HATTIE THORPE.

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE WICKED WORLD, ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED TO THIRTEEN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, FIRST MATINEE OF THE WICKED WORLD.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.

THE BLACK CROOK

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.

TRANSCENDENT SUCCESS OF Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

EVENING AT 8. The eminent comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, and his own DRAMATIC COMBINATION in the comedy of VICTIMS, and the OWENS' specialty of SOLON SHINGLE.

AFTERNOON AT 2. The charming actress Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE in Knowle's favorite play of the HUNCHBACK, supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH. BRUTUS.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.....as.....DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

SPECIE PRICES { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 40 cents.

LAST WEEK AND LAST MATINEE of FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

Next MONDAY, G. L. FOX'S new grand spectacular pantomime HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.

HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, THE BRILLIANT pianist, TO-NIGHT at Church, Madison av., corner 31st st.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS AT STEINWAY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, AT 8.

Admission tickets......$1 50 and $1

Reserved seats......50 cents extra

The sale of tickets for the first concert will commence THIS MORNING, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH, to the series of six concerts, including reserved seats, can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE

T. C. KING, PAULINE, OR A NIGHT OF TERROR, and CHARLES THE TWELFTH.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES

(THE FIRST OF A SUBSCRIPTION SERIES OF THREE to take place fortnightly,) will be given at LYRIC HALL (6th av., near 42d st.) On THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Vocalists: Miss H. Beebe, M. L. Finch; Messrs. Bush, Rockwood, Beckett, and Aiken.

Subscription tickets, $5, with reserved seats, and single tickets, $1 50, good for either evening, can now be had at Rockwood's gallery, No. 839 Broadway, and at the hall on the evening of each concert.

MRS. HESS, MISS JENNIE BULL, HERR Remmertz, and Mr. Bennett, New-York favorites sing, and Miss Luckhardt and Miss Markstein, pianists play, to-morrow night at the Grand Concert, at the Church, Madison av., corner 31st st.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ, with a new programme, and for the first time, his NEW SPIRITUAL (?) MANIFESTATION far surpassing all done by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS Conclude by Dr. COLTON and the LAUGHING GAS. COOPER INSTITUTE, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ROBINSON HALL.

Every night this week, regular Charity Concerts.

Henry Schroeder and Charles Fradel, Conductors. Admission, 50 cents. For sale at music stores and hall.

BENNETT, THE FAVORITE TENOR, GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT, at Church, Madison av., cor. 31st st.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT TO-MORROW night, with choice programme, Madison av., corner 31st st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres't.

MUSICAL.

Chickering

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS parlor squares, home and school pianos sent any where on receipt of cost price. Guaranteed unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A $160 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3-OCTAVE Agraffe rosewood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith's) pianoforte, stool, &c. Latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW-ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURES.

THE OUTLOOK AT SPRINGFIELD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1873.

With two or three notable exceptions, the wide-spreading cloud of failures and inactivity has enveloped the manufacturing business of Springfield. There are intimidement and curtailing of production on all sides, and I judge that there are not less than 20 mechanics and operatives who are thrown out of employment by the prevailing stagnation; and yet the manufacturers all appear to be cheery and hopeful. The fact is the great majority are heartily congratulating themselves over the narrow escape they have had. To think that so severe a panic should, comparatively speaking, pass as harmlessly over them as the destroying angel did over the tents of Israel in the land of Goshen, is one of those pieces of good fortune which do not often befall us, and the manufacturers can well afford to look pleasant over their sufferred and totally unexpected influences, when they consider how purely accidental it is that they are not as deep in the mire as are the world of Wall street and its railroad kings and princes. But, here in Springfield, there is another cause for the general cheerfulness. It is the almost universal conviction which prevails among the business men that so soon as the financial horizon clears with the end of the year a normal activity will replace the present dullness, and that a move than ordinarily good Spring trade is before them. The Springfield people are certainly more sanguine as to that Spring trade which is to set everything right again than are the folks in the eastern part of Massachusetts, who, at the best, only look for a fair trade. Let us hope they will not be disappointed.

Of the manufacturing interests of Springfield, one of the most important is the most active of all. I mean the manufacture of arms. At the Government Armory they are decidedly busy. It is not likely, of course, that the Government would choose such a time as the present to reduce its force of mechanics; but not only has it not done so, but it has increased the number of employes during the last month, in order to keep up its work, the men all working eight hours a day, according to law. Master Armorer Powers, the master, tells me that there were 300 men on the last pay-roll. Since then some forty or fifty more have been taken on in the different shops, and Major Reynolds says that there will be ample employment for all of them till the 1st of July—the commencement of the fiscal year—when they will again be dependent upon such appropriations as Congress may think fit to vote them. The pistol factory of Smith & Wesson may be said to consist of two almost distinct establishments—the main feature for the home demand and the manufacture of military pistols for foreign Governments, conducted under one roof and controlled and worked by the same proprietors. Both departments are running full time. Nor has there been any reduction of wages or any discharge of mechanics. The number of pistols made in the two establishments is very nearly the same, the home department turning out 150 and the foreign department 150 finished pistols every day. The total force of mechanics engaged in the works is 580. On inquiry of Mr. Wesson as to the state of things, he informed me that wherever the foreign demand is very good, the home demand for pistols has fallen off very much. "We have not fully made up our minds," he said, "what to do during the coming Winter. We shall run all our wheels full time and retain all our men. We yesterday received an order for 10,000 pistols from the Russian Government. This will give our foreign department full employment for six months to come. We shall run the home department too; but there we shall have to stock up all the goods we make, or nearly all, and wait for better times. But we think that we are fully justified in calling upon our workmen to bear a part of the burden, and we have given notice that after the 1st of January the wages in the home department will be reduced fifteen per cent. I learn that the men have received the information very favorably, even though they probably regard it in the same light we do—as the beginning of a permanent reduction in the price of their labor. It must come to that, and they know it. Hence, I suppose their easy acquiescence in the reduction; for I understand that the proposal to accept it and remain in our shops has been given them ample notice. We shall do the same with the men in the foreign department, when we think it necessary to lower their wages. At present we do not propose to interfere with the existing rates. I think that after the turn of the year, as the Spring comes on, business here will spring up pretty lively again, but I think it will have to be on a basis of a lower price list."

The most important manufacturing interest of Springfield is that of paper—principally writing paper. Although it is not carried on within the city limits, the proprietors of the mills live in Springfield and have their offices in Springfield. In fact, the paper trade of this section of the Connecticut River is centred in Springfield, and is as much a part of the commerce of the city as any other branch of industry. However, I will confine myself to speaking of those mills which are in the immediate vicinity of Springfield. The following tables will give an idea of the extent to which paper manufacture is carried on in this district.

At Holyoke, about nine miles from Springfield, on the Connecticut River, and drawing their power from the rapids, there are the following mills. I also give their daily production, and the kind of paper made:

Name of Mill.	Product in Tons per Day.	Description of Paper Made.
Hampden	2½	Writing.
Nonotuck	2	Writing.
Whiting, (two mills)	10	Writing.
Parsons, (two mills)	6	Writing.
Valley	3	Writing.
Parker	1	Writing. Collar.
Hampton	3	Writing.
Brooker	4	Collar and Mottling.
Holyoke	4	Manila, (wrapping.)
National	3	Manila, (wrapping.)
Franklin	4	Collar.

At South Hadley Falls, opposite Holyoke, on the other bank of the Connecticut River, there are two mills:

Name of Mill.	Product in Tons per Day.	Description of Paper Made.
Hampton	3	Writing.
Arawes	2	Writing.

At Mittenenague, two miles from Springfield, on the Westfield River, there are three mills:

Name of Mill.	Product in Tons per Day.	Description of Paper Made.
Agawam	2	Writing.
Southworth	1½	Writing.
Worthy	2	Writing.

At Collins' Depot, six miles higher up, on the same stream, are the mills of the Collins Paper Company, where they make two tons of writing paper and two tons of book paper a day.

There are then twenty of these paper mills, producing annually about 46,000,000 pounds of paper, of which three-fourths is writing paper—some of the very finest quality. The annual value of this large business is between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. Of these twenty mills only three are running full time, and two of these under exceptional circumstances—the Riverside and the Hampton. The others are all working at half time. The proprietors of the mills have a sort of association in order to strengthen their position. They generally act in concert in the matter of production, &c., so as to prevent an overstocking of the market and a disastrous fall in prices. Mr. Parsons, of South Hadley Falls, however, has no part or concern with the association. In the aggregate those mills give employment to about 3,500 operatives, who are naturally anxious to know what is to be their lot during the coming Winter. Mr. Powers, of the Riverside Mills, tells me that this is ordinarily their busy season, but that the low price and inferior quality of rags, and the financial crisis combined, have compelled this nearly general adoption of half time. "As to our prospects," said Mr. Powers, "I will give you some facts from which you may be able to judge for yourself. In the first place, neither we nor the dealers had any large stocks when the panic began in September. Panic or no panic, consumption during the last eight weeks must have been very heavy. I take it that the correspondence of the country has been increased, rather than decreased, by the crisis. This is our harvest time, and yet when things take a turn and the dealers come forward to buy they will find that our stores are only half-full. This should produce a very active demand for all kinds of paper, and give us—what we are much in need of—a living price for our production. I think we shall continue to run on half-time till the 1st of January, after which time I anticipate more business. But one thing is certain. —the prices of later must come down. The working men must reconcile and accept a lower standard of wages in all classes of manufactures. There is no earthly reason why our standard of labor value should be so high. It is a purely arbitrary one, and has caused mischief enough to insure its being lowered. It is out of all proportion to the cost of raw materials, in itself a very strong argument against it."

The Morgan Envelope Company, who have the contract for making the postal cards for the Government, have only reduced their hours of labor one-fifth. They have not touched wages, nor have they, as yet, discharged any of their help beyond six or eight operatives. Mr. Morgan's position is rather a peculiar and an easy one with regard to the hours of labor. The other factories in the great block in which he is located are all associated with him in owning a general motive power. They wanted to run only eight hours, and as it is not a very active season with Mr. Morgan, and he was indifferent about the matter, he acquiesced in the proposed short time. "As to my business making such a step necessary," said he, "I can only say that my sales for October of this year exceeded those of the corresponding month of last year by $13,000. This is, of course, a trifling increase. I merely mention it to show you the exact state of affairs. I employ about 150 work-people, men and women. I propose to keep them all at work on the eight hours a day time till my associates in the power are ready to go on full time again. I think we shall have good business in the Spring." The Springfield Envelope Company, a smaller concern, have discharged about forty of their work-people, besides reducing the hours of labor. Indeed, they seem to be doing as little as possible. The New-England Card Company has about half its usual labor force at work, while sixty hands have been discharged temporarily from the paper-collar factory and as many more from the *papier maché* works.

The well-known Wason Car Manufacturing Company, whose works are at Brightwood, about two miles from Springfield, have discharged nearly one hundred men and have reduced their hours of labor to eight hours a day. This was rendered necessary by the countermanding of orders and the desirability of a temporary cessation in the fulfillment of others. The company consider that this reduction will be ample to protect them, and they do not anticipate any further move till a return of confidence enables them to resume work on full time. There are a good many small manufacturing jewelers in the city. As might be expected, they are doing very little—some of them almost nothing. The foundries, on the contrary, seem to be doing pretty well; the majority of them having orders on hand which will carry them over the 1st of December, before which time they hope for fresh orders. I judge, from what I hear, that the lighter castings is about the least depressed branch of the iron business throughout New-England. The Springfield manufacturers deserve credit for the pluck they display in making light of their difficulties, and in looking forward with such confidence. Such a feeling is, in itself, often productive of good results.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

SERIOUS TROUBLE BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE ENGINEERS—A REDUCTION OF WAGES MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 17.—Judging from reports and rumors, there is a crisis approaching on the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad relative to the pay of engineers of locomotives. To-day, under orders from the management, no engineer will be allowed pay for work he does not perform—or, in other words, he will be paid so much a day when he runs. Heretofore the rule has been to pay him so much per day, and 125 miles was considered a day's work. Under the workings of that rule, some of the engineers have made $180 per month, but the average amount made has been $125 per month. Heretofore the engineers, under the last rule, were always ready to run trains on Sunday when required, at the rate of 125 miles as a day's work. The new rule will, it is said, cut their pay down to about $100 a month. It was thought by some that to-day a bold stand would be made against the new rule, and engineers would refuse to run any more till the matter was adjusted. The regular trains, however, started out as usual this morning. In conversation with one of the prominent engineers this morning, he stated that everything would probably be arranged between this and Saturday. A prominent railroad man, not an engineer, was also interviewed. He said that in all probability the movement was to reduce wages, and the engineers did not like to have a reduction made in the manner proposed. He said under the old rule, engineers, when not running their trains, were employed in the shop at a certain price per day, but practically all such work did not amount to a great deal, and it would be much more profitable to employ regular mechanics to do the shop-work. He believed in a reasonable reduction of pay, because the times demand it, and seemed to think that the present is a very inauspicious time to get up a strike. Travel never was so light as now. Last Fall the number of extra and regular freight trains which were run over the road amounted to thirty, but this Fall the number averages sixteen. There is scarcely any passenger traffic. On the first Pacific Express, which left the Grand Central Depot at 6 o'clock last night, the cars were not half full. In one car there was only ten persons. On the fast train down this morning there were six cars, and two of them were entirely empty. Western merchants have not been coming New-York-ward this Fall as usual, and, in fact, that sort of travel has fallen off certainly fifty per cent. All this has a discouraging look for railroad companies, and causes them to practice economy. In referring to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the gentleman referred to stated that in his opinion that organization can now afford to be liberal in its views in relation to the labor panic. He said, however, that if at the present time the organization takes an unreasonable stand, its permanency will be seriously jeopardized, as no doubt, in case of a crisis this Winter, one or more railroad companies will make a bold stand also, and stop the running of trains, as they will positively not be able to pay high wages. The engineers generally are very reticent in regard to the matter, and will not talk with freedom on the subject.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE HELD IN ALBANY TO-DAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Information received from Albany to-night states that there will be an important meeting held there to-morrow by railroad engineers from the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads, and that Chief Wilson, of the American Brotherhood of Engineers, will be present. The meeting has been called to discuss the situation. As soon as a decision is reached, Chief Wilson will proceed to New-York and lay the result before the authorities of roads named. It is understood that the meeting will decide to demand $4 50 per day for every engineer's work, the same to be paid only for actual labor. The price before was $3 50 per day, 125 miles running being considered as a day's work. There are 109 locomotives on the Hudson River Road, and 130 engineers. On the Central there are 350 locomotives and 500 engineers. All the engineers on the former road are members of the Brotherhood, except three. The men talk in a sensible manner in relation to their interests, and all scout the idea that any violence will be resorted to. It is believed that if the men decide to abandon their engines, nothing but mail trains can be run. The result of the Albany meeting to-morrow, and the interview afterward between Chief Wilson, of the Brotherhood, and the Managers of the roads interested, is looked forward to with much anxiety.

THE BROOKLYN ONE HUNDRED.

The Committee of One Hundred met last evening in the Academy of Music, Samuel McLean in the chair. Mr. Marshall, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, to which had been referred a resolution offered at the last meeting, calling for local self-government, offered a preamble and resolution recommending the abolition of the commissions by which the City Government is at present carried on, and that the commissions be replaced by departments, the heads of which are to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. The resolution was unanimously passed. A letter from John W. Hunter, Mayor elect of Brooklyn, tendering his resignation as a member of the committee until his term of office shall have expired was read. Mr. Hunter urged the committee to continue in the future the good work which they had carried on in the past.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Patrick Riley, a laborer, was discovered in a by-street in Elizabeth, N. J., shortly after midnight, Sunday, suffering from the effects of a severe wound in the head and bruises about the abdomen. The wound in the head appeared as if it had been inflicted by some blunt instrument. The man was unconscious when discovered, and died about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man, about thirty-eight years of age, was found insensible yesterday, in Third avenue, near twenty-fifth street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $3,604,188 80; and the payments $2,517,305 63. The amount in the Treasury Nov. 15 was $1,560,408 50.

The Société Alsace-Lorraine, in its annual report, shows that since the formation of the society $7,173 93 have been expended in aid of Alsatian and Lorraine immigrants.

The printers of this City, under the auspices of the New-York Typographical Society, will celebrate the next anniversary of Franklin's birthday on the night of the 16th of January, 1874.

Mrs. Templeton, who was shot by her husband on Saturday on Eighth avenue, was still alive yesterday morning, but the attending physicians say they have little or no hope of her recovery.

The twenty-first anniversary of the New-York Nautical School, under the auspices of the Society for the Advancement and Education of Young Seamen, was held last night at the rooms of the Institute, No. 92 Madison street.

The number of lodgers who obtained shelter in the Police station-houses during Saturday night was 576 men and 196 women, and on Sunday night 704 men and 245 women. The Sixth Precinct on Sunday night accommodated 114 persons.

Duden & Freres, importers of laces, have commenced proceedings in the United States Circuit Court against the Government to recover money paid by the firm as duty on what the Government claimed as silk laces, but which they aver were only thread laces, and on which the duty is less than on silk laces.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq, the well-known actress, at present playing at the Broadway Theatre, has been greatly annoyed of late by the operations of a female house thief, who, representing herself as Miss Leclercq, engaged rooms at various boarding-houses in this City, with a view of stealing from the apartments. The Police are in search of this enterprising female.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has made a requisition upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, through its Chairman, his Honor the Mayor, for the issue of $300,000 in addition "Croton water main stock," authorized by the laws of 1872 and 1873, for the purpose of prosecuting the laying of Croton water mains, and extending and improving the distribution of Croton water.

The funeral of Count Louis C. M. Kasinsky took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 157 East Fifteenth street. The funeral services were performed by Rev. John Steen, of the Episcopal Church. The remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery by American Lodge F. and A. M. Count Kasinsky was a Polish refugee, a companion of Louis Kossuth, and came to this country in 1849.

On Sunday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the occupants, Room No. 60 at the Union Square Hotel, occupied by Mr. Isaac C. Levi and his wife, was entered by some unknown thief, who unlocked the door with a skeleton key, and stole a gold watch and chain valued at $150, a pair of gold bracelets valued at $50, and a pocket-book containing $200. The thief made his escape without being observed, and no clue to the property has been obtained.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a boy about twelve years was found floating in the water at Prentiss' dock yesterday.

On the Brooklyn City, Fifth Avenue, and Coney Island horse-car lines, twenty-five cents a day has been taken off the wages of the conductors and drivers.

Superintendent Folk has received a letter of thanks from P. R. Athy, Chief of Police of Memphis, for the contribution of $1,744, sent by Brooklyn Police for the relief of the Memphis sufferers.

The Brooklyn Police Courts yesterday morning were thronged by the liquor-dealers arrested for a violation of the Excise law on the previous day. Most of the cases were adjourned over, the prisoners having given bail.

A special election takes place in East New-York next Tuesday, to give the inhabitants of that town an opportunity to decide on the annexation question. If the people decide to be annexed to Brooklyn, it will simplify the question at present being agitated of supplying East New-York with water.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The congregation of the Baptist Church of Tarrytown have extended a call to Rev. Dr. Stone, late pastor of the First Baptist Church in Milwaukee, to become their pastor.

The business of refining sugar is carried on quite extensively in Hastings-upon-Hudson, as may be inferred from the fact that thirty car-loads of sugar are shipped from the place every week.

The November term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County commenced at White Plains yesterday, before Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and Associate Justices Howe and Silkman. A large number of criminal cases of an unimportant character are expected to occupy the attention of the court during the term.

NEW-JERSEY.

The tax receipts in Jersey City last week amounted to $73,000.

Major Gen. Morris inspected the Eleventh Regiment at the State Arsenal last evening.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday the trial of Peter Ridgeway, charged with manslaughter, was begun.

The Catholic Church on Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and over $100 worth of property taken.

A man who had stolen a ride from Buffalo to Jersey City was yesterday morning found shut up in an Erie Railway wheat car. The car had been eighty-four hours en route, and the man was almost dead from hunger and thirst.

The citizens of Jersey City have signified their intention of petitioning the Legislature for the removal of the Board of Finance of that city. The successors to the present board will have to raise twenty-five per cent. on the property valuation to meet current expenses.

A daring burglary was committed before daylight yesterday morning at the stables of the Bloomfield Horse Car Company, on Prospect street, Newark. Two watchmen were overpowered and handcuffed by a gang of ruffians whose faces were concealed by mufflers. A hostler, who resisted, was severely wounded. Three of the robbers kept watch over the stablemen, threatening them with pistols, while the others ransacked the office, blew open the safe and stole $600. The robbers escaped, but the Police are in pursuit of them. It is supposed they came from New-York.

THE PARIS PRESS AND CHAMBORD'S LETTER.

Writing from Paris under date of Nov. 1, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Yesterday and to-day the Paris papers have been interesting and curious to read. One finds in them every note in the diapason of astonishment, and some which affect to have felt none were perhaps among the most surprised. The *Union*, in its quality of trumpeter to the *chevaux legers*, sounds a loud fanfare in honor of the white flag. 'Up Royalists!' it commences, and 'Vive le Roi!' it concludes. But, with very scanty exceptions, the press seems agreed that if there be anything in the world deader than a door-nail is said to be, it is the Comte De Chambord's chance of ever ascending the throne of France. If that eccentric pretender had laboriously sought the best means of rendering himself henceforward impossible, he could not have succeeded better. The reviving *prestige* which his seeming concessions were giving him has disappeared forever. A little group of bigoted adherents, who deny that the King can do wrong, may still adhere to him, but he has thoroughly disgusted those who had been won to his cause by a belief that he was coming to his senses. Such confidence as there was among many of his supporters, never as well as old! There was no longer a doubt in the minds of some. You were lately told that many of the Legitimists in the Faubourg St. Germain were fitting up and repairing their mansions to do honor to the new court. The editor of one of the principal Royalist papers in Southern France arrived here yesterday to be present at the triumphal entry of Henry V. into his capital. How many disappointments! How many persons deceived and placed in a false position! It is amusing to read the compliments paid the Prince by those who hope to profit by his political suicide. 'Legitimate royalty is undoubtedly dead for ever,' says one journal, and thus exalts the great lesson of patriotism and honor it has bequeathed to all Frenchmen. 'The last blow has been dealt to the projects of monarchical restoration,' another exclaims. Radicals and Bonapartists vie in honeyed words addressed to the Prince who, they flatter themselves, has played their game while ruining his own. The *République Française* revels in the discomfiture of the Right Centre. 'Come, M. Le Duc D'Audiffret Pasquier,' it says, 'the moment has arrived. Seize upon Henri De Bourbon, that monk who rebels against Parliamentary inventions. Shave his head, and throw him into a monastery to end his days. Decidedly he is in your way, and must be removed. With him all royalty is evidently impossible.' It is curious that up to the last moment these persons generally best informed were completely in the dark. At 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Prince's letter to M. Chesnelong was read by him to the Committee of Nine, presided over by Gen. Changarnier. Before 5 o'clock it appeared in the *Union*. At the Council of Ministers held in the morning at Versailles, nothing is known of it. The *Gazette de France*, one of the principal organs of the Royalists, assured its readers that no letter had been received from Salzburg at the very moment that the *Union* published the one dated 'Salzburg, 27th October.' The suddenness of the catastrophe was highly appropriate to the style of the comedy it wound up, and which had been rich in unforeseen incidents and startling changes."

THE LONDON POLICE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 3 has the following comments upon the recent encounter between officers of the Life Guards and the Metropolitan Police: "The conduct of the Police in their recent affray with certain officers of the First Life Guards is hardly more discreditable, perhaps, than it has been on many other like occasions; but, as is usual in this country, the social position of the victims has given their case a notoriety and prominence of which we should be wrong not to avail ourselves. If only in the interest of what the *Times* calls 'persons of less distinguished social station who may not have such aid within their reach, and be likely to escape so readily' as Col. Fraser and his friends, we think that the occasion offered by the latest Police scandal should not be allowed to pass unimproved. For it is merely the latest, and, perhaps, not the worst of a long series of similar scandals, the almost constant occurrence of which must have been observed by every reader of the newspapers. It is hardly more than a week since an unoffending barrister, 'excited' by having been hustled in the street by a couple of drunken men, was hauled off by the Police from Bedford row to the Hunter Street Station, charged as 'drunk and disorderly,' and confined for three hours in a Police cell, the Magistrate the next day discharging him as the victim of a 'mistake,' who had, however, 'been guilty of some indiscretion'—apparently for having allowed himself to be provoked by the insults of drunken men into that 'excitement which the Police are so prone to 'mistake' —upon oath—for drunkenness. Still more recently another harmless person was assailed with 'the most disgusting language' by a policeman, on the strength of a purely unfounded charge of betting in a public house, the constable in this case being fined forty shillings and gently reproved by the sitting Magistrate. Into the particulars of Col. Fraser's case it is unnecessary to enter, as they have already been voluminously reported in the newspapers. Suffice it to say that in this instance, as in others, the misconduct of the Police was of the worst kind, both in the street and in the Police Court, though their behavior as guardians of order, bad as it was, shrinks, in our opinion, into utter insignificance beside their doings in the witness-box. That policemen should arrest people without sufficient cause and should display unnecessary violence in doing so, is discreditable enough; but the evidence of a conspiracy to support each other by deliberate and wholesale perjury is a far graver matter, and one which is fraught with far more disgrace to the Police force and danger to the public than a mere exhibition of blundering and brutality. Here the evidence of such a conspiracy was, we regret to say, of the plainest kind. Not only were the Police witnesses all in a tale as to imaginary acts of violence and non-existent signs of drunkenness on the part of the prisoners, but it seems evident that this disgraceful policy was contemplated from the first. It is an unpleasantly significant circumstance that Col. Fraser was never taken into custody at all by the Police until he was overheard to say that he had 'taken their numbers,' when he was immediately and violently seised; and the same suspicious coincidence occurred in the case of another of the officers. In other words, these two defendants only began to 'obstruct the Police,' when they were discovered to be persons whose mouths it was necessary to stop. And now we must ask how long this state of things is to continue. Months ago we affirmed that the Police force had reached a depth of indiscipline, disorganization, and disloyalty of which the general public have no conception at all. We said that a long course of weak, blundering, and vacillating administration had produced its natural effect upon the service so administered in lowering its *morale* and destroying its *esprit de corps*, and we pointed out that such a state of things, if left unamended, must lead, and could only lead, to the utter depravation of the Police, not only as a body of officials having duties toward their official superiors, but as a body of citizens having duties toward the public. We predicted that a semi-military service which had been allowed unobserved, or at least unchecked, to reach a state of disaffection such as that evidenced by the Police mutiny could not be long in degenerating into a condition of absolute uselessness, if not of actual danger, to the community. We appeal to subsequent facts to bear out the truth of our predictions, and again we ask, how long are matters to go on as at present? There is probably nothing else in the world of which the maxim *corruptio optimi pessima* is so true as of a Police force. The amount of good which an able and well-conducted constabulary can do, is only a measure of the evil which may be worked by its opposite. What only result can there be from the rapid increase of brutal rowdyism, gross blundering, and unscrupulous perjury among a Police having the charge of a city like London? What must be the certain effect upon our criminal chances of witnessing the gradual transformation of the metropolis into a place where no one is safe but themselves?"

THE GORDON MURDER TRIAL.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 17.—In the Gordon murder trial, this morning, Mr. McLellan began his argument for the prisoner, and had not concluded when the court adjourned at noon. He enlarged upon the insufficiency of the motive on the part of the accused; that the circumstances surrounding the case were exaggerated, and that nothing in the conduct of the prisoner at the time of and since the murder indicated his guilt. He contended that not a single fact proved by the prosecution brings the crime home to the prisoner.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Cheese—The offerings to-day were large, reaching fully 11,000 bxs., but the sales do not foot up over 3,000. The range of prices was from 11¾c.@13c.; very little went at the lower figure. The higher figure was paid for only fine September Cheese. The ruling figure was 12¾c. A large proportion of the cheese offered could have been bought for 12¾c.@12¾c., but it was partially skimmed, and buyers would not take it at those figures. The bulk of the Cheese not sold was sent on commission. At Little Falls, 250 bxs. of Dairy were sold at from 12c. to 12c. for good. A few choice lots brought 12¾c.@13c.; 6,000 bxs. of Factory were offered, and 3,000 sold. The ruling figures, for cash sales, were 12¾c.@13c.—13¼c. for long credit sales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Hoffman and two children, J. C. Braynes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Campbell, M. M. Nichols, Peter Peakoff, J. H. Caladine, James C. Wells, B. S. de Fough, Mr. and Mrs. Welcker, Daniel Daray, Samuel Darsy, S. Fleishman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwelker, John Claffy, M. A. Merritt, W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, Rev. F. Duggane, Rev. F. Moore, Dennis Carroll.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Newman, F. G. Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Smith, Miss Nellie L. Gross, Thos. Cartwright, Stewart D. Morris, T. W. Strong, David Blumenthal, Samuel Nelson and son, C. De Greer, Francis Ireland, Frank Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bartholomew, Robert Evans, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. E. J. Drew, Mrs. Mary Nichols and child, Mrs. Grace Paul and servant, M. Reddington, Mrs. Downes.

In steam-ship Pembroke, from Cardiff.—G. B. Harcourt, Miss M. Harcourt, Miss M. A. Froger, Miss E. Froger, J. O'Donnell, John Hodson, Robert Gould, W. R. Riordan, W. H. Rushton, Mrs. Rushton, W. Edwards, S. Koppell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:50 | Sun sets.....4:40 | Moon rises..5:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...6:22 | Gov. Island..7:11 | Hell Gate..8:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Atlas, (Br.,) Parton, Kingston, Santa Martha, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Vineland, Brown, Baltimore.

Ship Pomona, (Br.,) Hamilton, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Rothesay, (Br.,) Starup, Antwerp. J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Magnus Lagabobn, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helsinger, (Dan.,) Gonger, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; M. F. Anderson, Branden, Havana, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Silas N. Martin, Brown, Demerara, Edw. Rowe & Co.

Schrs. Light Boat, Wood, Yarmouth, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Adelia, (Br.,) Helme, Yarmouth, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Portland, (Br.,) Shaw, Port au Spain, J. A. Horsey; Florence Bailey, Bailey, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; Stella, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Doering, Galveston Nov. 9, via Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Mankin, Vera Cruz Nov. 5, via Progreso 8th and Havana 12th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Nov. 16, at noon, lat. 37 44, lon. 74 35, passed steam-ship Cuba, hence for Havana; left at Progreso James E. Ward and brig B. Inginse, ldg. for New-York.

Steam-ship Conon, Conner, Aspinwall Nov. 9, with treasure, mdse., and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. On evening of 11th spoke steam-ship Grenada, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Pembroke, (Br.) Williams, Cardiff Nov. 1, with mdse. and 12 cabin and 62 steerage passengers to A. Baxter & Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. to P. Lorillard.

Bark Lyttleton, (of Lyttleton,) Hosmer, Auckland Aug. 5, with gum and flax to order—vessel to Chas. Lulling & Co. Oct. 11, in lon. 29 20 W., Oct. 30, lat. 2 30 S., lon. 31 W., spoke bark Cricket, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro; no date, lat. 28 30 N., lon. 63 30 W., schr. Lena Beard, bound South.

Bark Francisco E., (Ital.,) Rivarola, Hamburg 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Trafalgar, (of Sunderland,) Smith, Santos Aug. 29, via Hampton Roads Nov. 14, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.

Bark Ceres, (Norw.,) Boe, Cork 42 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bookmann. Oct. 23, lat. 26 05, lon. 41 14, signaled ship Magnolia, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Pensacola.

Bark Pasquale Agello, (Ital.,) Sausa, Palermo Aug. 25, and Gibraltar Sept. 25, with mdse. to A. P. Agreata.

Bark Colusa, (new, 1,136 tons,) Howes, Bath, Me., in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Antonia, (Ital.,) Calducci, Cork 42 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Pactolus, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Churchill, Sydney, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. H. Swain & Sons—vessel to J. F. Whitney.

Bark Elba, Petersen, Havana 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fownert & Co.

Bark Milo, (Ital.,) Aslango, Gloucester 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Po, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Genoa 80 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Quickstep, Chase, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Chase, Talbot & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Avvenire, (Ital.,) Muratorio, Antwerp 55 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Essex, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Sautiago, (Ital.,) Paganetto, Maracaibo 32 ds., with coffee to L. De Castro & Co.

Brig Dora, (of Liverpool,) Debrix, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brig Nancy, (Br.,) McBride, St. Martin's, W. I., via Long Island Sound, 17 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Venture, (Br.,) Polker, Pernambuco via Long Island Sound 29 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Joseph Clark, Stahl, Brunswick, Ga., 14 ds. with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had strong head-winds throughout.

Brig Strayhorn, (Br.,) Gunlon, Providence.

Brig Pride of the Channel, (of Fowey,) Martyn, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie & Co.

Brig Atalaya, Allen, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fownert & Co.

Brig Maud Rotter, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Wolfe, Arroyo, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway and Casado; vessel to master.

Brig Sarah Harris, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Brooks, Milk River, Jam., 38 ds., with logwood to Leavcraft & Co.; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Nov. 15, lat. 38 45, lon. 72 56, spoke schr. Debi, (of Saco, Me.,) from Bull River, for Wood's Harbor.

Brig Village Belle, (of Bermuda,) Hollis, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to S. Michelena—vessel to Darrell & Co.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) McCready, Boca del Toro 18 ds., with cedar, mahogany, and cocoanuts to Jos. Enese—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jas. M. Reiley, (of Harrington,) Boynton, Port Caledonia, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Brett Son & Co.

Schr. Sea Lark, Miller, Rockland, N. B., 7 da., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood. (Incorrectly reported 16th.)

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Mary F. Pike, Good, Dorchester, N. B., via Edgartown 20 ds., with building stone to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Henry Buschman, Crane, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 380 tons plaster to V. G. & C. V. King.

Schr. Souvenir, (of Parraboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Candee, Kenniston, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Pitch, Mystic, for Rondout.

Schr. R. L. Toy, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Boyle, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Charley Miller, Pierce, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Seull, Lyme.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. Laconia, Whitten, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. D. C. Franklin, Secfield, New-London.

Schr. Z. Kenson, Strickland, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ann E. Carll, Tyler, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wanderer, Probock, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. H. Sharp, Carrill, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Newport.

Schr. Henry Nickerson, Kelly, Harwich, for Virginia.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Richard Vaux, Robinson, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kelpie, Allan, Providence.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, Fall River.

Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohassett, for Virginia.

Schr. S. F. Bird, Blakey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wey, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. B. F. King, Bliven, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. R. Nash, Nash, Westly.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Salem, for Rondout.

Schr. Robt. Blair, Knapp, Stonington.

Schr. Percy, Holden, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Green, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Vir